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Southern Manitoba.



NE of the chief difficulties in presenting within a limited space an adequate review of Southern Manitoba, is the extent of its territory. It is by no

means easy to describe, in a concise man-

their success from year to year that this most desirable system of farming is not peculiar to any one locality, but is common to them all. In other words, the territory at large possesses the conditions of soil and climate which enable the farmer to carry on, with profit as well as success, all the leading departments of his calling. What may be said in reference to these conditions, or to the many other natural advantages may therefore be

ritory. But, so far as this review is concerned, Southern Manitoba consists of that portion of the Province lying south of the Assiniboine river and west of the Red. Moreover, that is the district generally referred to by residents and others when this term is used.

It has already been stated that this territory has an area that would make five provinces the size of Prince Edward Island. While that is so, it should not be forgotten, also, that the present population of Southern Manitoba is very little more than one-half that of the Island Province. It will therefore be seen that there is yet ample room in this great agricultural district for many thousands of additional settlers, who will everywhere find already established railway and marketing facilities, schools, churches, and all such business and social advantages as tend to lessen the difficulties incident to settlement in a new country.

PHYSICAL FEATURES.

The Red River Valley occupies the whole of the eastern end of Southern Manitoba. It extends from the Red river to Morden, and from the International boundary northward to the Assiniboine river. This valley, with its wonderfully fertile soil—perhaps the most fertile that can be found anywhere on the continent—has the appearance of a great flat plain, although, strictly speaking, that is not the case, for not only is the land more or less undulating, but it has a decided fall towards the Red river.

A mile or two west of Morden there is an abrupt elevation in the land, 350 feet in height. This elevation, which extends in a northwesterly direction from the International boundary across Southern Manitoba, marks the western limit of the Red River Valley, and the beginning of what was widely known in pioneer days



The Residence of Mr. J. J. Ring,

One of the prominent farmers of the Rock Lake district, Southern Manitoba. Mr. Ring settled on his farm in 1879, and is therefore one of the pioneers of the district. His farm consists of 640 acres, of which he has 480 acres under cultivation. Of this, 150 ac. are wheat and 60 ac. timothy. The balance is made up of coarse grains. He has at the present time 35 head of cattle—a number of them being thorough bred Shorthorns—and 12 horses, besides sheep and pigs. The trees shown in the picture have all been cultivated by Mr. Ring. There are a number of different kinds, such as Balm of Gilead, poplar, maple, ash, elm, spruce, cottonwood, etc. The photograph hardly does credit to his fine grove, as the foliage was not yet on the trees when it was taken.

ner, and with due regard for the right kind of information, a stretch of country more than five times the size of the Province of Prince Edward Island. The wide extent of its area at once indicates to the practical mind the great variety of its resources, and the consequent necessity for a larger treatment of its many advantages for settlement than is possible within the limits of a few columns. Notwithstanding this fact, however, the great domain of Southern Manitoba—so bountifully has it been endowed by nature with all things needful to the up-building of a prosperous agricultural community—possesses certain broad features which are common to each of its numerous districts, and it is these that it is proposed, so far as possible, to consider at the present time. In order to illustrate what is meant by this statement, it may be pointed out that there is no district in Southern Manitoba where mixed farming does not receive more or less attention. Farmers who combine stock-raising and other kindred pursuits with that of wheat-growing are to be found everywhere, demonstrating by

taken as applying to Southern Manitoba as a whole.



After the Noon Hour.

A snap shot taken in Southern Manitoba during seed-time of 1897.

It may be very properly asked what is meant by the term, Southern Manitoba, for there are no arbitrary boundaries which clearly define the extent of its ter-

as the Pembina Mountain country. The uninformed traveller, journeying westward, would, on ascending an elevation of more than three hundred feet, very naturally expect to make a corresponding

descent farther on. But the descending slope would never be reached, for the summit of this apparent hill is merged into the natural level of the land, and continues far beyond the western boundary of the Province.

A long-standing error, into which many who have never seen the Province have fallen, is the belief that Southern Manitoba consists of unbroken stretches of level prairie almost destitute of trees, except perhaps a narrow fringe along the banks of the large rivers. The hasty conclusions of early visitors, who have confined their inspection within the limits of a short drive across the valley from Emerson, have no doubt been in a large measure the means of creating this false impression. Nothing, however, could be more at variance with the facts than to conclude that Southern Manitoba is a broad plain without any relief to its monotonous stretches except the blue horizon or an occasional group of farm buildings. Once the Red River Valley is passed, the land becomes rolling, and it would be difficult to find a flat section in the whole district. Then there are many small streams, tributary to the rivers, along the banks of which more or less woodland is to be found. And the rivers, such as the Assiniboine, the Pembina and the Souris, are also for the most part well wooded. The Northern Pacific & Manitoba Railway—the Morris-Brandon branch—passes through a territory containing large quantities of timber, while Rock and Pelican lakes are bordered with woods of oak and poplar, elm and birch. Farther west again is Turtle Mountain—so named because of its resemblance, when viewed from a distance, to a huge turtle. There are here half a dozen townships of bush land. Of course, it is not claimed that the timber referred to equals what is found in the forests of Eastern Canada. Only a limited quantity is suitable for building or manufacturing purposes, but all of it makes excellent fuel. That, by the way, however. What is intended to be made clear is the fact that Southern Manitoba is not a vast treeless expanse, such as prairie countries are supposed to be, but, on the contrary, it presents a most attractive appearance, with its hills and dales, its alternating stretches of woodland and prairie, its numerous beautiful lakes and its fine rivers. There is in this respect quite as much variety as can be found in any agricultural country of similar size. But while the natural beauty of the district compels the admiration of the traveller, there is something else which, if he is a patriotic citizen of Canada, he will acknowledge to be far better. And that is the prosperous settlements and thriving towns he will everywhere find as he travels within its bounds.

HISTORICAL.

The settlement of Southern Manitoba dates from the early seventies. There was of course a narrow strip along the Red river occupied many years before by the half-breeds of the Province, but the immigration period of settlement—so far as it relates to Southern Manitoba—did not commence until about the year 1873. During that year a few people located in what is now the Morden district. Between these few settlers and the Red river lay fifty miles or more of the valley without a habitation of any kind. But it was not long to remain in this condition. Two years later, in 1875, the wide gap was filled up by the location of a large number of Mennonites who had secured this fine tract of country as a reserve from the Government. With the exception of the colonizing of the Mennonite Reserve there was no general movement of settlers to this portion of the Province until

1878, when the Morden district, or what was then called the Pembina Mountain country, witnessed the arrival of a large number of settlers from the eastern provinces, most of whom, indeed, were from the Province of Ontario. But it was during 1879 and the three following years that settlement reached the beautiful country lying west of the valley. From the month of March, 1879, on through summer and fall, there was a steady procession of settlers passing westward from the Gateway City, as Emerson was then often called. This stream of people continued in varying volume until 1882, and during that period the Pembina Mountain district, the Swan Lake district, the Rock Lake district, the Turtle Mountain district—these and one or two others were colonized by the pioneers who travelled west from Emerson over the old Boundary Commission trail, a highway in some respects the most remarkable to be found on the continent. This trail extended from the Red river to the summit of the Rocky Mountains, and was surveyed for the use of the commissioners who located the boundary line between the United States and Northwestern Canada—hence the name. When the settlers began to come in, they found this fine road awaiting them. The rapid settlement of those days was to some extent due to this fact, for the trail was well marked, well located, and well beaten, three characteristics which greatly aided the pioneer in his journeys across the broad lands of Southern Manitoba. The Boundary Commission trail was used for years afterwards by the people of that part of the Province, who regularly teamed their supplies to and from market over it, making trips anywhere from fifty to two hundred and fifty miles in length. That they were able, with little or no difficulty, to do this upon a highway which had never been improved in any way, except by the wear of travel, is a sufficient proof of the claim frequently made that the natural roads of Southern Manitoba are equal to the best roads of the older provinces, though the latter have been built at great cost and after many years of effort. The old trail is still used in some districts without improvements having been found necessary, excepting only the building of a bridge over some stream, or the occasional cutting down of a grade.

As time went on the necessity for making long trips to Emerson—the only supply point at that time—disappeared with the building of the branch lines of railway from Winnipeg, and the extension of the main line of the C. P. R. to Brandon. When, in 1882, the latter place secured railway communication, it became at once the starting and supply point for all the western portion of Southern Manitoba. The Souris district, the Pipestone district, the Antler district, the Wawanesa district, and numerous others which have become prominent during recent years, were colonized from Brandon, and most of them are still supplied from that city, chiefly, however, in a wholesale way through local dealers.

With railway facilities thus secured development throughout all this broad land went on very rapidly. New settlers came in, old settlers enlarged their operations, and there was a marked advance from year to year in every department of farming. Even during the period of reaction after the days of the "boom," substantial progress was everywhere made. And today, upon the eve of a large immigration to the Province—as certainly appears to be the case—it is safe to predict a very general movement of new-comers, within the next two or three years, to Southern Manitoba, especially in view of the great and numerous advantages it has to offer.

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Cattle Barns of Hon. Thos. Greenway, Crystal City.

The one on the left—only erected last year—contains the thoroughbreds, the grades being kept in the other. The interior of each is arranged with a view to economy of time and trouble in feeding, and there are, perhaps, few barns anywhere more convenient or more comfortable for stock.



The Farm Buildings and some of the Stock of Hon. Thos. Greenway.

This well-appointed farm is situated a mile south of Crystal City, part of which may be seen in the background of the picture. The "Farmer-Premier," as he is frequently spoken of, generally has in crop 300 to 350 acres, about two-thirds of the area being wheat. In addition to this there are 160 acres of hay land. Something over 400 acres are fenced off for pasture. Mr. Greenway gives much attention to pure-bred stock, and has been a frequent prize-winner. In cattle, his thoroughbreds are Shorthorns and Ayrshires; in sheep, Shropshires; and in pigs, Yorkshires and Berkshires. At the present time the stock on the farm consists of 125 head of cattle, grade and pure-bred; 21 sheep, 60 pigs—the pigs and sheep are all pure-bred—and 15 horses. Mr. Greenway first came to Manitoba in 1878, and has always made his home upon this farm.



General View of the Farm Buildings of Hon. Thos. Greenway.

RAILWAYS AND MARKETS.

There are several lines of railway in Southern Manitoba. What is commonly called the Glenboro branch of the C.P.R. runs across the northern portion of the district from Winnipeg to Souris, where it connects with the southwestern branch of the same system. This latter branch runs from Brandon in a southwesterly direction, crossing the western boundary of the province near Pierson, whence it continues on through the Territories as far as Estevan, the shipping point for the extensive coal district in that portion of the Northwest. Across Southern Manitoba, almost parallel with the International boundary, and not many miles from it, runs the Pembina branch of the C.P.R. This line first passes almost due south from Winnipeg, however, turning westward at Rosenfeldt, and connecting at Napinka, 221 miles from Winnipeg, with the Estevan line already mentioned. Midway, almost between the Glenboro and Pembina branches, is the Morris-Brandon branch of the N. P. & M. As may be inferred from the name, this line extends from Morris to Brandon, and it connects at the former place with the main line of the N. P. & M. running from St. Paul to Winnipeg. The Great Northern railway also runs from St. Paul, entering the province at Greta, and passing over the C. P. R. to Winnipeg. The Pipestone branch, from Brandon to Reston, is another portion of the C. P. R. system, which runs through the centre of the country lying between the Southwestern branch and the main line. The main line of the C. P. R. from Brandon westward also passes through Southern Manitoba, as well as the Portage la Prairie branch of the Northern Pacific. The short spur line on the Glenboro branch from Elm Creek to Carman completes the railway system of Southern Manitoba, of which the total mileage is considerably over one-half the railway mileage of the province. That the district is particularly well off in the matter of railway communication may readily be seen, not alone from the foregoing statement, but likewise from an examination of the map of the province.

Upon the 900 miles of railway in Southern Manitoba there are more than 100 shipping points, or, in other words, there is a shipping point for every nine miles of road. Some of these places are large and prosperous towns, with all the conveniences, business and otherwise, that are possessed by the towns of Old Canada. And, in one respect at least, they are far in advance of the towns of the east. Nearly every one of these business centres, whether a large town or a very small village, whether its population runs into the thousands or does not exceed a hundred, is provided with elevator accommodation for the proper handling of grain of all kinds. Sometimes, indeed, the elevator appears before the village has been thought of, and there have been not a few instances where it was the first building to mark the location of a new trading centre. The elevator system is a necessity to the farmers of Southern Manitoba. It provides storage and cleaning facilities of the most modern kind, and farmers who are convenient to an elevator are able to deliver their wheat direct from the threshing machine, thus making a considerable saving of labor in handling, as well as lessening the cost of granary accommodation on the farm. One of the principal reasons why it is well for the new-comer to locate as near as possible to market is found in the fact that his annual expense account is thereby very much lessened. A long haul materially increases the cost of handling the products of the farm, and the saving effected through having a location within

easy reach of market would in a very few years more than make up for the difference in the price of the land.

It should be borne in mind in this connection that a shipping point means also a trading point. At the village or town where the farmer sells his grain, he can buy everything that he needs, whether machinery for his farm, groceries and clothing for himself and family, or any other of the thousand and one things which comprise the wants of an ordinary household. There are, moreover, blacksmith shops, and other similar conveniences, by means of which farmers are always able to have necessary repairs made without loss of time—often a small matter, yet sometimes one of importance, for a breakage to machinery in the busy seasons of seeding and harvest means a considerable loss if not promptly repaired. The village, too, provides a market for the lesser products of the farm, such as butter, eggs, poultry, and other similar commodities. The local merchants handle all kinds of produce, sometimes paying cash for it, sometimes taking it in exchange for their goods, but in either case farmers are able to readily dispose of it at profitable figures.

METHODS OF FARMING.

Whether discussing Southern Manitoba as a whole, or any one of its numerous and prosperous districts, it cannot be too often stated, or too strongly emphasised, that the farmers of these districts have long since passed the experimental stage. During the first few years of settlement, those who had located in the country were placed at a serious disadvantage—aside from the want of railways—because they were compelled to carry on their operations under practically unknown conditions of soil and climate. They had first to carefully study these conditions and afterwards to adapt their methods to them. These sturdy settlers were pioneers in a double sense. They were pioneers in transforming this picturesque wilderness into an inhabited land, and, what was perhaps not the least of their difficulties, they were pioneers in establishing the lines of farming best suited to the land of their adoption. That they were as successful in the one instance as well as in the other has long been a well-known fact. It is evident to those who visit any part of Southern Manitoba that a solution of the problems relating to the proper method of farming has been reached. Farms may be seen in nearly every district which in perfection of their cultivation, in completeness of equipment, and in variety and extent of activity, will compare favorably with the best farms in older communities. It is a revelation to visitors to find that so much has been accomplished in so short a time. Especially is this true of those who watched, and it may be shared in, the comparatively slow development of the province of Ontario. The first generation of pioneers in that province wore out their strength, and their youth, in clearing away the forests that the fields might be made ready to sow. The chopping, the logging and the underbrushing demanded the best years of the home-maker's life, and when that was accomplished he was further handicapped by the difficulties in the way of proper cultivation and by the crude implements then in use upon the farm. It was not until age began to steal over him that his farm of fifty or a hundred acres had been brought into good condition. But difficulties in no wise dismayed the stout-hearted settlers of Ontario, for they were of the great Anglo-Saxon race of colonizers, and by the inevitable law of heredity they possessed the will to do, and the courage to endure hardship, while waiting the returns for their labor. All

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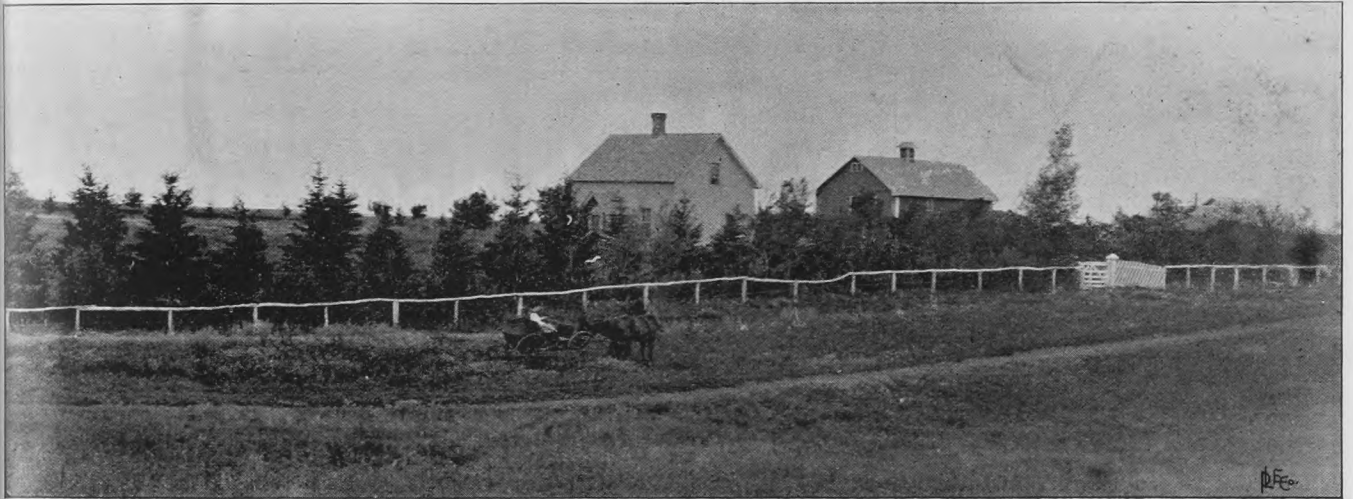
Mention Nor'-West Farmer when writing.

honor to the grand yeomanry of those early days, who were indeed the kings of Canadian agriculture. And in accounting for the rapid progress of Southern Manitoba, it should not be forgotten that the great majority of its first settlers were sons of the men who felled the towering forests of Western Ontario. It is true, as has been pointed out, that the younger generation came to a land where the conditions were entirely different from those which existed when the Eastern province was first settled. There was no clearing up of the land, no waiting long years for the stumps to rot away. Nor was there the laborious task of swinging the cradle or raking and binding the sheaves, that the harvest might be gathered in. Here the land lay ready for the plow, and the settler might, if he so wished, strike out his furrow a mile in length. Then, when the big fields were yellow, the self-binder and the three-horse team did the work which the eastern pioneer was obliged to do with rake and cradle; and afterwards, when the sheaves had been gathered, the steam thresher separated and made ready for market the wheat of a fifty-acre field in less time than the eastern settler would need to beat out half-a-

and it is consequently the leading product of Southern Manitoba. In order to show that this is the case it is only necessary to point to the elevators along the lines of railway—ranging in number from one to half-a-dozen at each point. The elevators of this district—including a few small warehouses—have a combined capacity of six millions of bushels, yet in the market season of 1895-6 they were more than once taxed to their utmost to handle the wheat which farmers were bringing to market. During that season the shipments of wheat from the town of Morden alone exceeded 750,000 bushels, and Morden is but one of the many towns in Southern Manitoba. The area annually cropped to wheat by individual farmers varies from forty or fifty acres upward into the hundreds. Farmers are to be found who crop anywhere from 300 to 600 acres of wheat, while those who put in 100 to 200 acres are located in nearly every township. It is not an unusual thing for some of the more extensive farmers to have a yield of 12,000 to 15,000 bushels each of this cereal, and the farmer who does not market 1,500 to 2,000 bushels is considered to be operating only in a very moderate way. It is for

rains delaying work and also causing it to be done in an imperfect manner. In spite of all this, however, the yield was twenty bushels per acre, a yield which would be considered good anywhere but in Manitoba. But it should not be forgotten that the farmer in question netted a larger return in cash from the twenty bushel crop than he did from the other, for which the explanation is that the wheat of 1896 was better in quality than that of the previous year, and prices were also higher.

The method of cultivation for wheat, referred to in the preceding paragraph is the one generally adopted by the farmers of Southern Manitoba. Many years ago a distinguished orator, in speaking of the wonderful fertility of the province, stated that it was only necessary to "tickle the soil" and it "laughed with a harvest." The phrase was for a time very popular. Whether it became a rule of conduct amongst our farmers may be doubted, but it is certain that, fifteen years ago, there was a good deal of the "tickling" style of cultivation in practice. Perhaps the real cause for this was that farmers generally were trying to crop too large an area for their resources in the matter of



Farm and Residence of Wm. Wenman, near Souris, Man.

dozen bushels with his flail. In other words, when Southern Manitoba was colonized the days of wearing manual labor upon the farm had gone by, and the era of machinery was well advanced. With a fruitful and easily-worked soil, with the best of modern farm implements and machinery, and —what is after all the chief thing—with a class of pioneers who were the sons of their fathers, it is no wonder that the development which has taken place in Southern Manitoba since 1879 is a revelation to visitors as well as an inspiration to the many settlers who are annually coming into the district. As already stated, the drawbacks and difficulties incident to pioneering have been overcome, and amongst the numerous advantages which the district offers to newcomers, not the least of them is the fact that they are here able to locate amongst, and profit by the example of, farmers who have found out from experience the methods best suited to the successful pursuit of their calling.

It would perhaps be well to briefly consider what is being done in this respect at the present time. Amongst the products of the farm the most important is, of course, wheat. Every farmer grows more or less of it, no matter what other branches he may give his attention to,

obvious reasons impossible in a review of this character to enter largely into particulars regarding the results of operations by individual farmers, but one case may be cited which is fairly typical of what the average Southern Manitoba farmer is doing. The farmer in question resides in the well-known Rock Lake district, which lies about midway between the Red River and the western boundary of the province. His farm is an average one, neither better nor worse than scores of other farms in the neighborhood in which it is located. He has found from experience that he can properly handle, with the force at his disposal, two hundred acres of wheat annually, and that is consequently the area he crops. The land is plowed and made ready in the fall, or at least such as has not been already summer fallowed, for about one-half his wheat land receives this treatment. Whether stubble land or fallow, it is prepared and brought into good tilth before the frost sets in, and in the spring when the snow has disappeared it is ready for the seeder. From his 1895 crop of 200 acres he marketed 6,000 bushels of wheat, from his '96 crop 4,000 bushels. As is well-known, the difference in yield was caused by the unfavorable weather during the spring seeding of 1896, unusually heavy

implements, as well as in help available for seeding and harvesting. At any rate, there was some careless farming done in those days, which has been found to be unprofitable anywhere and always. But with a proper understanding of the conditions of the country, climatic and otherwise, and with the sound, practical judgment for which they are distinguished, our farmers were not slow to abandon methods which they found to be unprofitable, as well as injurious to the land. The result is that, as stated, thorough cultivation is the rule. The wheat land is often summer fallowed, but is very rarely manured, for the reason that manuring has so far been considered unnecessary. If the land intended for wheat is virgin prairie, it is first broken, the plow used for the purpose being set so as to cut the sod about three inches deep. This is done in the spring, and when the sods have rotted, the land is backset, a couple of inches of subsoil being turned up at the same time. It is then harrowed. In some parts of the country where the land is somewhat lighter there is no need to backset, as the harrow will, after the sod has rotted, work up the land into a good seed-bed. After one crop the land of course only requires to be plowed once. By having the soil ready for wheat

in the fall, the farmer is thus able to commence seeding at the earliest possible moment in the spring. Taking the present season as an illustration, it is safe to say that four-fifths of the wheat-land was seeded by the first of May. This was possible only through having the plowing all done last fall.

While wheat is the leading product in the line of cereals, it is by no means the only one. Oats and barley are extensively grown both for feed upon the farm and for market. The oats that are sold are generally intended for milling, and the barley for malting. Oats are also largely grown for fodder. When this is done, they are cut while still green and cured in the same manner as hay. This kind of fodder is claimed by stock-raisers and dairymen to be equal to anything that can be grown for cattle of all kinds. Another cereal which receives a good deal of attention is rye, which is almost wholly cultivated for fodder. Next in importance to oats, however, is flax, which has been very generally grown throughout Southern Manitoba for a number of years. So far it has received attention only for the seed, but it is safe to predict that the straw will, as the country develops, become of value for manufacturing purposes. Peas are also cultivated to some extent, though the area is limited owing to the time required to harvest them—and time is a matter of no little importance to the farmer with two or three hundred acres of crop.

It is hardly necessary to speak of the quality of the cereals mentioned. That Manitoba wheat—the celebrated No. 1 hard—has carried off the highest honors in competition with the wheat of the world is a widely-known fact. And that the quality of its oats, barley and flax cannot be surpassed is equally well-known. It is sufficient to say in this connection that Southern Manitoba ranks as high as any other portion of the province both in quality and yield.

Amongst the lesser products of the farm are roots and vegetables. These are grown in great abundance upon every farm. In size, quality and yield they are superior to similar products grown in Eastern Canada, as has been frequently demonstrated at fairs and elsewhere, which is saying a good deal in their favor. They are remarkably free from disease or the ravages of insects.

One of the great industries of Southern Manitoba is stock-raising. Every farmer who has been settled upon his land for a few years has stock of some kind about him, and the stock with which the start is generally made is cattle. Some of the more recent arrivals have only a few head, for it takes time to accumulate a large herd. But the older settlers own herds ranging from twenty-five to a hundred and fifty in number, and from amongst these are regularly shipped large numbers of beef cattle. It is safe to say that no other agricultural district with an equal number of farmers, who also engage in grain growing, can make a better showing either in size of herds or number of cattle annually exported than the farmers of Southern Manitoba. Only a few days ago a train of 400 head of cattle for the old country markets, valued at \$20,000, was loaded from the Manitou and Rock Lake districts alone. These had been gathered at four of the shipping points in the districts named, and do not, of course, represent the cattle thus available for export, for there are others yet to be sent forward from the same points. This initial shipment, however, affords some indication of the importance of this industry in Southern Manitoba. But the farmers of this favored portion of the province have other aims than that of raising and feeding beef cattle. One of

Rattlesnakes, Butterflies, and . . . ?

Washington Irving said, he supposed a certain hill was called "Rattlesnake Hill" because it abounded in—*butterflies*. The "rule of contrary" governs other names. Some bottles are, supposedly, labeled "Sarsaparilla" because they are full of . . . well, we don't know what they are full of, but we know it's not sarsaparilla; except, perhaps, enough for a flavor. There's only one make of sarsaparilla that can be relied on to be all it claims. It's Ayer's. It has no secret to keep. Its formula is open to all physicians. This formula was examined by the Medical Committee at the World's Fair with the result that while every other make of sarsaparilla was excluded from the Fair, Ayer's Sarsaparilla was admitted and honored by awards. It was admitted because it was the best sarsaparilla. It received the medal as the best. No other sarsaparilla has been so tested or so honored. Good motto for the family as well as the Fair: Admit the best, exclude the rest.

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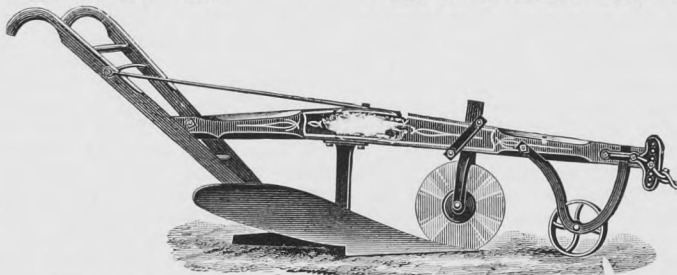
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their aims is improved stock, and increased attention is given this feature from year to year. Some of those who have become established in the raising of thoroughbreds have also become well-known as prize-winners at the Winnipeg Industrial Fair, where the best stock of other parts of the province is annually brought into competition with them. The leading breeds of thoroughbreds found in the district are Shorthorns and Ayrshires, although there are some fine specimens of other breeds. Shorthorns take first place in numbers, but it has been noticed that the Ayrshires are increasing of late years, owing no doubt to the rapid development of the creamery industry, which has increased the demand for them as milkers.

Other branches of this department of

limited. The luxuriant growth of natural grasses, rich in nutriment, assures a certain supply of pasturage in summer and of fodder in winter. An abundance of good water can always be obtained. And the farmers, being accustomed to mixed farming—at least those who were brought up in Eastern Canada—are familiar with the best methods in regard to the raising of stock.

And then comes the dairy industry, which is first cousin to stock-raising. Until two or three years ago dairying meant the production of farm dairy butter, with some additional attention to the manufacture of cheese at a number of points. But within the time mentioned there has been a very rapid development of the creamery industry especially. There are now twenty-five creameries operating in

and practice mixed farming in its widest meaning. They are not exclusive wheat growers nor exclusive stock-raisers. On the contrary, they believe that the greater the diversity the better. And they live up to their belief so far as possible. As has been pointed out, time is needed to establish the various departments of mixed farming. But they are steadily reaching out from year to year towards their ideals, and, as a result of this intelligent effort, they are prospering. For example, last year the farmers of Southern Manitoba built nearly half a million dollars worth of new buildings, which is perhaps as good evidence of the claim that they are prospering as can be offered.

FRUIT CULTURE.

Amongst the varieties of fruit which



Cavers' Cove, a part of Rock Lake.

It was from this lake that the Rock Lake district received its name. The lake lies about 6 miles north-west of Clearwater. It is about 9 miles long and from 1 to 1½ miles wide. During late years it has been very popular as a resort for campers in the mid-summer season. The high banks upon the north and south sides of the lake are profuse with trees, chiefly of oak, poplar, birch and elm. Rock Lake is the source of the Pembina River.

farming are the raising of pigs and sheep. Pigs were the first to receive attention, and this industry has been a very important and profitable one since the early days of settlement. The principal breeds are Yorkshires and Berkshires. Sheep—chiefly Leicesters and Shropshires—are perhaps not as numerous, or as generally raised, as the pigs, but a great many farmers have been branching out into this line within the last four or five years. Indeed, most of the old settlers now own a flock of sheep, which is a pretty clear indication that they are considered to be profitable stock to have. Horses are also extensively owned and bred, but have not yet been shipped to any extent, owing to the fact that the local demand has been quite equal to the supply. The possibilities in the line of stock-raising to the farmers of Southern Manitoba are practically un-

limited. The province and about twice that number of cheese factories, to say nothing of the great quantity of farm dairy butter which is still made. So important have the butter and cheese industries of Manitoba become that the Dominion Government have lately decided to establish a complete system of cold storage between this province and Montreal, and also to provide cold storage on a fast line of steamships, so that these products may be taken from our butter and cheese factories and laid down in the markets of Great Britain in the best possible condition. This will mean much to the farmers of Southern Manitoba, for butter and cheese now add considerably to their annual returns, and improved storage and transportation facilities would greatly increase their operations along these lines.

It is well to emphasise the fact that the farmers of Southern Manitoba believe in

are found growing wild throughout Southern Manitoba are strawberries, raspberries, Saskatoons, black currants, gooseberries, grapes, plums, two or three varieties of cherries and cranberries. With the exception of the first named, they are found upon the wooded land. The strawberry is generally found in patches upon the open prairie. It possesses a flavor somewhat more acid, and is also smaller, than the cultivated variety, but it is generally preferred over the other both for its flavor, when used in its fresh state, as well as for its excellent preserving qualities. The raspberry is a red variety, very similar in size and quality to the red raspberry which grows wild in Ontario. Next in importance is the cranberry. This is what is known as the high-bush cranberry. It is a fine fruit and largely used upon the table of the settler. Saskatoon, or blueberry, is another variety of wild

fruit which is annually picked in large quantities. In fact, all the varieties that have been named are regularly used by farmers and others. The berry season is between haying and harvest, which is a comparatively quiet time upon the farm, and consequently everybody goes berry-picking. Immense quantities are thus secured and preserved for use during the winter months. Many people who have the time, supply customers in the towns and villages, in addition to what they pick for their own use.

The cultivated fruits include strawberries, raspberries, currants, gooseberries, crab apples, and in a few cases the standard apples. Some varieties of the latter—such as the Blushed Colville, Hibernial, Anixette and Whitney's—have been grown in a limited way with success, where situation and other conditions were favorable, and it is the opinion of our leading horticulturists that they will yet be extensively grown in Southern Manitoba. The crab apple may be said to have passed the experimental stage. Several varieties of them are now grown. The other kinds of fruit, already named, are quite common in the gardens of farmers throughout the whole district. They are very prolific when properly cultivated, and the fruit is large, well-flavored, and in all respects equal to the fruit of similar varieties grown in other countries.

MUNICIPAL ORGANIZATION.

The whole of Southern Manitoba is divided into municipalities, which vary in size from nine townships to as high as twenty-five. The business of each municipality is transacted by a council consisting of a reeve and six councillors, who are elected annually by a direct vote of the ratepayers. The chief duty of the council is the assessment of property within the municipality, the levy and collection of taxes for all purposes, the formation and re-adjustment of school districts, and the building, construction and repairing of roads and bridges. The affairs of the municipalities are administered efficiently, yet with economy. A fair example of this may be seen in the amount paid for salaries of officials, indemnity to councillors and for all other purposes of administration, which does not exceed an average per municipality of \$1,600. The consequence of this is low taxation. Few matters are of more importance—after climate and soil are taken into account—than the question of taxation. Settlers in other countries have found themselves seriously handicapped in this respect. But it is not so in this district, or in any other part of the province for that matter. Taxes are levied only on the value of the land, the stock, implements, household goods and all other personal effects belonging to the settler being exempt from taxation of any kind. Buildings and other improvements are also exempt under our law. The result of this is that an unimproved farm contributes as much in taxes to the funds of the municipality as does the farm which the settler is improving into a home. The benefit of such a system to the settler is so apparent that further reference to it is almost unnecessary. A further point, however, may be briefly referred to. This is the cost of the system. The amount of taxes raised annually varies somewhat in different municipalities. It is a matter largely controlled by the people themselves, and in such cases there is always more or less variation. But for the purpose of obtaining a fair estimate, the average for three of the leading municipalities in the district has been taken. According to this estimate, therefore, the average taxes for all purposes upon a quarter section—160 acres—of land amounts to a few cents less

than \$13. If the average for all the municipalities in Southern Manitoba were taken it would be somewhat less than the amount given, and it will thus be seen that the claim of economy is well founded.

FUEL.

As will be inferred from what has been said in a previous column, there is a plentiful supply of timber for fuel in most parts of Southern Manitoba. Cordwood is delivered at the towns at prices ranging from \$1.75 to \$3.00 per cord, according to the distance hauled. Most farmers, however, buy their wood at the bush, and haul it with their own teams, a course which enables them to obtain it at a cash outlay of much less than the above figures. The extensive coal deposits in the vicinity of Estevan have been connected by railway with the district, and this coal is delivered at points on the railway lines at very reasonable prices—\$3.50 to \$4 per ton. The question of fuel is therefore not a matter of serious concern.

LANDS.

There are some homestead lands still available in the district under review. A list of these will be found in another column, as well as a synopsis of the homestead regulations. Lands for sale are to be had in nearly every township. The prices are from \$2.50 an acre upwards. The very best land can be bought at \$3 to \$5, on very easy terms. These lands are held by loan companies, by the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, and by private individuals. In most cases some one in the town nearest the land acts as agent for the owner, and is in a position to close a sale at any time. The newcomer, therefore, need have no fear about being able to buy a particular piece of land that suits his fancy, no matter where it may be located.

SCHOOLS AND CHURCHES.

No doubt one of the strongest arguments that can be advanced in favor of settling in a district which has passed the pioneer stage is the fact that it is equipped with schools and churches. In this respect Southern Manitoba is particularly well off. There is perhaps no child anywhere within its bounds who is so far from a school house as to be unable to attend. And in these schools a thorough and practical education is imparted by qualified teachers who have passed a careful examination, and have also undergone a Normal training before they are allowed to continue in their calling. The school system is a free one. In other words, every child of school age is entitled to free tuition. The schools are supported partly by grants made from the funds of the province, partly by a direct tax levied upon the lands of the municipality in which the school is situated.

Churches are numerous throughout the district, all denominations being represented. Fine church buildings are to be seen in all the towns and villages. In the smaller settlements the school buildings are often used for religious services on the Sabbath. Where there is no regular minister in the settlement the services are conducted by ministers from the various towns.

PROMINENT ADVANTAGES.

Aside from the natural attractions of soil and climate, Southern Manitoba offers to the intending settler three prominent advantages. The first is the benefits to be derived from locating amongst farmers who have learnt from experience and are practicing the methods of farming best suited to the country. The second advantage is efficient schools, and the third good and convenient markets. That

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it would not be to his detriment to consider these advantages, and if possible to look over the district before locating, is a question which is hardly open to debate.

dustrious, thrifty and intelligent, and they have adapted themselves to the natural and social conditions of the country more readily perhaps than any other of the numerous foreign nationalities that have

effects and a few head of stock. Now some of them are wealthy, and all of them are in comfortable circumstances. They devote a good deal of attention to mixed farming, to which the fine district they are located in is well adapted. They annually crop a large area of wheat land—some of them as much as 300 acres—and 50 to 75 head of cattle is not an unusual number for one farmer to own. They also have large numbers of sheep and pigs. In the year 1895 they grew 215,570 bushels of wheat, 77,886 bushels of oats, and 6,753 bushels of barley and rye. According to a careful estimate recently made of the value of their property, it was found to average \$4,000 per family, over and above all debts of any kind—a showing which speaks volumes for the capabilities of the soil, as well as the industry of our Icelandic citizens.

Vacant Lands in Southern Manitoba.

Following is a list of Vacant Lands from the boundary line north to and including township 9, west of the Red River.

WINNIPEG DISTRICT.

E. F. Stephenson, Agent, Winnipeg.

TOWNSHIP 1.

Range 9, West—Parts of 28, SW 36.
Range 8, West—NE 10, S hf 16, SE 20, N hf 24.
Range 7, West—E hf 12, all 14, NW 18, E hf 22, NE 28 and SW 28 (wood), W hf and NE 30, W hf 32 (wood), all 34.
Range 5, West—SE 16, SE 18.
Range 6, West—W hf 2, all 4 (wood on NE), all 6, NW and SE 12, SW 16, SE 18, SE 28, SE 30, NW & SW 32, NE 36.

TOWNSHIP 2.

Range 6, West—Parts of 20, parts of 28.
Range 7, West—S hf & NW of 4, NE 4 (wooded), all 6, parts of 16, SE 18.
Range 8, West—S hf of SE 12.
Range 9, West—SE, SW & NW of 34.



An Every Day Market Scene in Autumn at Glenboro, Man.

THE MENNONITE RESERVE.

The settlement of the Mennonites in 1875 upon their reserve west of Emerson has been mentioned. There was another reserve, near Winnipeg, which was settled at the same time by others who had also emigrated from Russia. In all, there were 180 families who located upon the two reserves. These 180 families have increased by immigration and natural increase to 2,960 families, numbering 20,000 souls. In 1874-5-6 they borrowed \$195,000 from the Dominion Government, at 5 per cent. interest, and from their brethren of Waterloo, Ontario, \$20,000 without interest. In 1891 they had repaid the whole amount of these loans, with interest, and they are now practically free from debt.

The foregoing refers to the Mennonites as a whole, and includes the two reserves. The reserve west of Emerson is now known as the municipality of Rhineland, and it may be well to give some additional figures which relate specially to this reserve. The population of the municipality of Rhineland is 7,860, the number of farmers 1,170. The area is 256,818 acres, of which the area under cultivation is 133,088 acres, or considerably more than one-half the entire area of the municipality. The real property assessment is \$1,550,817. The eleven hundred and odd farmers above mentioned own 6,232 horses, 14,362 cattle, 1,784 sheep, and 4,757 pigs.

An examination of the foregoing figures will show pretty clearly that the Mennonites are a no small factor amongst the agricultural wealth producers of Southern Manitoba.

OUR ICELANDIC SETTLERS.

In two or three districts of Southern Manitoba there are settlements of agriculturalists, who came originally from Iceland. These people are amongst the most successful of our farmers. They are in-

made Manitoba their home. The principal Icelandic settlement in Southern Manitoba is situated in the municipality of Argyle, where there are some 112 families, with a population of about 600. The first of these came to the district in 1881 from the Icelandic reserve near Lake Winnipeg, where they had located some years previously. The land homesteaded in Argyle was not a reserve, and consequently they did not receive any special



Harrison Bros'. Elevator at Killarney, Man.

consideration in this respect from the government. They found land that suited them, and they took it up on the same conditions as the English-speaking settlers. Like most of the people who made a start in those days, the Icelanders of Argyle were without capital beyond what was represented in their household

TOWNSHIP 3.

Range 2, West—NW 32 (hay reserve).
Range 6, West—Parts of 32.
Range 9, West—S hf 4, NE 4, SW 10, parts of 10, N hf of NW 16.
Range 10, West—NE 26, SW 34.
Range 12, West—NE 34.

Range 13, West—Parts of SW 10, parts of SE 18, NW 36.

Range 14, West—All 6, N hf 14, all 18, parts of S hf 24.

TOWNSHIP 4.

Range 1, West—SW 4, S hf of NE 18, SW & NE 24.

Range 7, West—Parts of 2, parts of 12, parts NW 18, N hf of NE 34.

Range 10, West—Parts of 10, N hf of NW 16, SW 28.

Range 13, West—W hf of NW 10.

TOWNSHIP 5.

Range 7, West—NE 4.

Range 8, West—SE and parts of 14, parts of 18, all 24.

Range 10, West—NW 6.

Range 12, West—W hf of NW 16, W hf of SW 16, NW 32.

TOWNSHIP 6.

Range 1, West—Ehf 20, Whf 28, all 32.

Range 2, West—NE 26.

Range 7, West—NE 6 (wood), W hf of NE & SE of 18, N hf of NE 26, W hf of NW 28, NW 30.

Range 8, West—NE 2, all 12, 14, NE 16, E hf 22, SW & NE 24, NE 26, SE 34, NW 34 (wood), all 36.

Range 10, West—SW 28, N hf of SE 28.

Range 11, West—N hf of 12.

TOWNSHIP 7.

Range 1, West—W hf of NE 34.

Range 3, West—N hf of SE 12.

Range 4, West—NE 34.

Range 6, West—SW 4, NW 22, NE 30.

Range 7, West—NE and parts of 2.

Range 8, West—S hf 2, NW 2, SW 16.

Range 9, West—W hf 22, SE 28.

Range 10, West—NE 12.

Range 12, West—NW 32, NE 34.

TOWNSHIP 8.

Range 2, West—NE 26, E hf 34, S hf of NE 36.

Range 6, West—N hf of SE 16.

Range 7, West—NW 22, parts of 30, NW 32 and parts.

Range 8, West—SW 30, N hf 36.

TOWNSHIP 9.

Range 5, West—NE 24, NE 32, S hf of NE 32.

Range 7, West—S hf of NE 6, SE 4, S hf of NE 4.

Range 8, West—S hf of SE 2 parts of 14, NE 26, SW and parts of 20.

SOURIS DISTRICT.

W. H. Hiam, Agent, Brandon.

TOWNSHIP 1.

Range 16, West—SW 16, SW 20, NW 36.

Range 18, West—All 4, 6, S hf 18, (all these are wooded.)

Range 19, West—All 2, 4, 6, 10, 12, 14, 16, 18, 20, 22, 28, 30, NW 32, S hf 32 (all wooded).

Range 20, West—All 2, 4, 6, 10, 12, 14, 16, 18, 20, 22, 24, NE 26, all 28, 30, 32, 34, 36 (all wooded).

Range 21, West—All 2, 4, 6, 10, 12, 14, 16, 18, 20, 22, 24, NE 26, all 28, 30, 32, 34, 36 (all wooded).

Range 22, West—All 2, 4, 6, 10, 12, 14, S hf 16, NE 18, S hf 18, E hf 20, NE 24, S hf 24, NE 26, NE 28, NE 36, (all wooded).

Range 23, West—All 2, NW 4, S hf 4, S hf of NE 4, S hf 10, all 12, NW 22, SE 22, SW 24, NE 32, SW 32 (all wooded).

Range 26, West—W hf 4, NE 6, SW 12, all 18, SW 20, SE 24.

Range 27, West—Nhf 12, Nhf 24, SE 30.

Range 29, West—SE 14, NW 24.

TOWNSHIP 2.

Range 16, West—NE 12, SW 12.

Range 17, West—NW 24.

Range 19, West—SW 6 (wooded).

Range 20, West—All 2, 4, 6, S hf 10, (wooded).

Range 21, West—All 2, 4, N hf 6, all 10, 12, S hf 14, SE 16, (all wooded except S hf of 16).

Range 22, West—NW 12, S hf 12, (wooded).

Range 23, West—SW 4.

Range 25, West—SE 18.

Range 26, West—SE 18, E hf 30, W hf of W hf 30.

Range 27, West—SW 12, NE 36.

Range 29, West—N hf 4, SE 4, NE 10, SW 14, all 16, NW 18, SE 18, all 20, W hf 22, S hf 28, E hf 32.

TOWNSHIP 3.

Range 16, West—NE 24.

Range 21, West—Part of N hf of NW 22, NE 26, part E hf 34, N hf 36, SW 36.

Range 22, West—Part of SW 16, parts of SW 28.

Range 26, West—E hf 6, NW 6, NW 18.

Range 28, West—S hf SW 28.

Range 29, West—All 6, N hf 10, W hf 16, all 18, 20, W hf of SE 22, NE 28, all 32, SE 34, NE 36.

TOWNSHIP 4.

Range 28, West—NE 6, E hf of SE 20, S hf 22, NE 28, W hf 32, NE 34, S hf 34, S hf of NW 36, N hf of SW 36.

Range 29, West—W hf 4, NE 6, SE 12, all 20, SW 18, SW 24, NE 26, SE 32, all 36.

Range 15, West—S hf 18, all 30, (wooded), SE 6.

Range 16, West—Part of NW 14, part of SW 24, part of SE 28, part of SW 34.

Range 21, West—Part of NW 6.

Range 23, West—SE 20 (wooded).

TOWNSHIP 5.

Range 29, West—NE 2, E hf 6, W hf 10, SW 12, all 14, 16, E hf 18, E hf 20, all 22, 24, 28, S hf 30, all 32, W hf 34, N hf 36, SE 36.

Range 24, West—N hf of SW 6.

Range 25, West—All 20, S hf 30, NE 36.

Range 27, West—NE 18, NE 24, NW 28, SE 28, SE 30, SW 32, N hf 34.

Range 28, West—SW 2, SW 14, all 16, SE 20, NE 24, W hf 24, NE 28, S hf 28, all 30, NE 34, NW 36, E hf 36.

Range 13, West—E hf of NW 28, SE 30, NW 30.

Range 14, West—S hf 28, NW 34.

Range 15, West—SW 10.

Range 21, West—SE 22.

TOWNSHIP 6.

Range 26, West—SW 10, SW 12, SE 18, part of 36.

Range 27, West—SE 2, NW 6, SW 18.

Range 28, West—NW 2, S hf 2, S hf 4, N hf 10, NE 12, NE 14, S hf 18, SE 20, N hf 22, E hf 22, E hf 32, W hf 34.

Range 29, West—SW 2, NE 6, NW 10, SE 10, W hf 18, NW 28, SW 30, NE 32, N hf 36.

Range 17, West—NE 12.

Range 18, West—S hf of SE 14, SW 14, all 16 (wooded), SW 18, W hf 22, SE 28, SE 34.

Range 23, West—S hf of NW 18.

Range 24, West—SE 4, NW 6, E hf of NW 10, parts of 10, NW 14, N hf 16, parts of 16, SW 16, SE 20, NE 22, S hf 22, SE 28.

Range 25, West—S hf 2, SW 4, N hf 10, NE 18, SE 20, all 32 (hay land).

TOWNSHIP 7.

Range 25, West—E hf 34, NE 24, NE 36 (hay land).

Range 28, West—NW 2, N hf 4, SW 4, SE 6, SE 16, SE 10, NW 18, SE 18, N hf 18, N hf 20, SE 20, all 32.

Range 29, West—All 2, E hf 4, all 6, SW 10, E hf 12, SW 12, all 14, W hf 16, all 18, E hf 20, E hf 22, E hf 24, SW 24, NE 26, SW 28, S hf of SE 28, NE 30, S hf 30, N hf 34, SW 34, E hf 36.

Horse Owners! Use

GOMBAULT'S



Caustic Balsam

A Safe Speedy and Positive Cure

The Safest, Best BLISTER ever used. Takes the place of all liniments for mild or severe action. Removes all Bunches or Blemishes from Horses and Cattle. SUPERSEDES ALL CAUTERY OR FIRING. Impossible to produce scar or blemish.

Every bottle sold is warranted to give satisfaction. Price \$1.50 per bottle. Sold by druggists, or sent by express, charges paid, with full directions for its use. Send for descriptive circulars. THE LAWRENCE-WILLIAMS CO., TORONTO, ONT. 1746

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Great Alteration . . . Sale.

This month we are holding one of the greatest Dry Goods Sales ever held in Winnipeg. We are holding a STUPENDOUS 30 DAYS' CLEARING SALE to make room for new lines coming in.

Over 500 yards of Dress Goods, comprising Tweeds, Serges and Fancy Goods, to be cleared during this sale at half-price. 3000 yards of the very newest goods, to be cleared at cost. Thousands of yards of Prints and Flannelettes at cost.

300 BLOUSES — Laundered Collars and Cuffs, light and dark colors, 48c.

HOSIERY — We have secured especially for this sale 1,500 pairs Ladies' Black Cashmere Hose. The regular price of these Hose should be 35c. During our sale, you can buy them for 20c. per pair.

Dunwoody, Steen & Co.
1446

P.O. Box 390. TELEPHONE 715.

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WINNIPEG.

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DRY KILN,
LUMBER, SASH, DOORS, BLINDS,

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1935

LECKIE,

The Wall Paper man of the West, will be pleased to send you samples of WALL PAPER to select from. Also the rule to find the number of rolls it will take to paper your room.

Call and see our stock when in the City. Get our prices before buying.

R. LECKIE,

425 MAIN STREET, WINNIPEG.

1916

Range 13, West—NE 34, N hf 36.
Range 14, West—N hf 20, S hf 28, NE 30, SW 30, N hf 32, SW 32, N hf 36.
Range 15, West—S hf 30, N hf of S hf of 32 (wooded).
Range 24, West—SW 18, SE 28 (swamp lands).

TOWNSHIP 8.

Range 11, West—NW 18, NW 20, N hf 30, N hf of SE 30, SW 30, N hf 32, W hf 36.

SW 10, parts of 12, S hf of NW 12, SW 12, NE 14, parts of NW 14, S hf 14, all 16, 18, N hf 20, parts of SE 20, SW 20, all 22, 24, NE 26, S hf 26, N hf 30, S hf 32, W hf of NW 34, all 36.

Range 23, West—Parts of NE 4, and parts of 4, N hf of 6, all 10, 12, 14, 16, N hf of NE 18, N hf of NW 18, E hf 20, SW 20, parts of 20, N hf and SE 22, SE 24, E hf of SW 24, NE 26, W hf of NE 28, NW 28, W hf of SW 28, N hf 30, N hf of SE 30, SE 32, and parts of 32, SE

Range 18, West—NW 4, S hf 4.

Range 23, West—NE 4, NE 6.

Range 24, West—NE 2, part of NE 18.

Range 25, West—SE 4, W hf 10, N hf 24, SE 24, NE 30 (wooded), W hf 32 (wooded), SE 34.

Range 27, West—NW 6, E hf 18, SE 20, SE 30, SE 32.

Range 28, West—SW 4, SE 6, N hf 10, N hf 12, S W 12, NW 14, SE 14, NE 18, SE 22, NE 24, NE 30, W hf 32, NW 36.

Range 2, West—NW 2.9 NW 4, SE 4, NW 6, NW 10, NE 12, SE 14, E hf 18, W hf 20, SE 22, NE 24, SE 28, all 30, W hf 32.

Information concerning Southern Manitoba, or any other part, will be furnished on application to the Department of Agriculture, Winnipeg, or to the Department of the Interior, Ottawa.

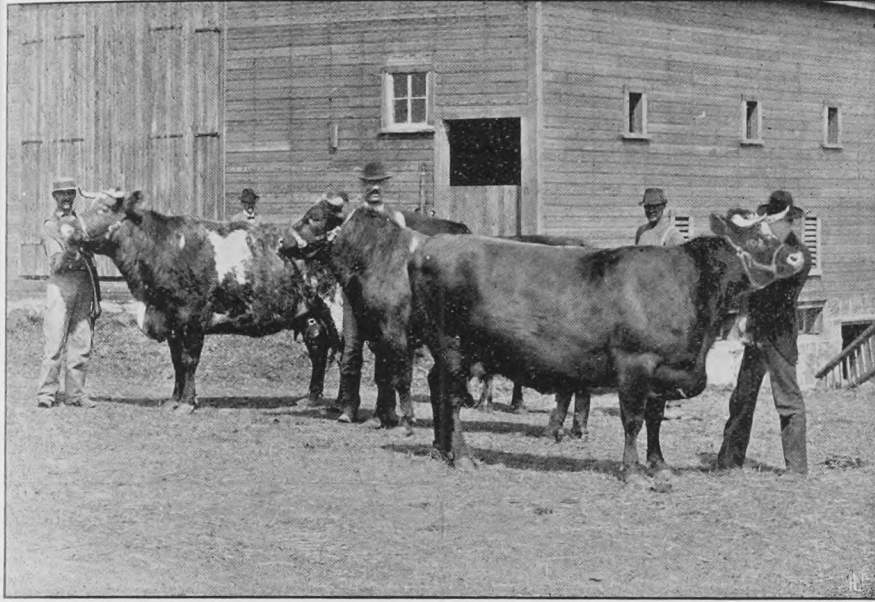
Settlers' Views of Manitoba.

The following are a few out of a great many letters received by the Western Canada Immigration Association. These letters are in answer to a circular issued by the Association, asking settlers to give some information as to how they prospered in this country.

Morden, Man., Jan. 4, 1897.

F. W. Heubach, Esq., Winnipeg.

Dear Sir :—I give you a short memorandum of my doings since I landed in Manitoba. I landed in Fort Garry in 1872 with just \$20 in my pocket. I worked about two years for Alexander McArthur, lumberman, on the Brokenhead river; next for J. H. Ashdown for about seven years. This gave me enough money to start farming on a small scale on my present farm, with five horses and some implements. This was in 1881. Since then I have been buying a quarter section (160 acres) as I have been able to pay for it. Last year I bought a half section and paid \$4850 cash. This makes me nine quarter sections in all, paid for, of improved land. These lands are worth, at a



A Group of Hon. Thos. Greenway's Shorthorns.

Range 12, West—All 2, E hf 4, all 6, 10, N hf 12, SW 12, all 14, 16, 18, 20, 22, 24, NE 26, S hf 28.

Range 13, West—All 2, N hf 4, N hf of S W 4, all 10, 12, 14, E hf 18, S hf of SW 18, N hf of SE 20, S hf 24, S hf of N hf 24, NE 26, S hf of 28, NE 30, N hf of SE 30, SW 32, N hf 34, SE 34, all 36.

Range 14, West—SE 2, all 4, S hf 6, N hf of NW 10, SE 12, parts of 14, all 16, 4, parts of 6, N hf 10, E hf 12, all 14, 18, 20, 22, 28, 30, 32, 34, parts of 36. N hf 16, N hf 20, all 22, 24, NE 26, all 28, 30, 32, 34, 36, (from 22 all these are wooded).

Range 16, West—SE 4 (wooded), NE 14, N hf of SE 20, NE 22, N hf 24, NE 26, N hf 34, SE 34, all 36.

Range 18, West—E hf SW 18.

Range 23, West—All 22 (wooded), NE 28.

Range 24, West—SE 20.

Range 25, West—NW 2, SE 2, NE 10, NE 16, SW 18, S hf 34.

Range 26, West—S hf 34.

Range 27, West—NE 34.

Range 28, West—W hf 4, S hf 6, NE 18, N hf 20, SW 20, NW 24, S hf 24, NE 30, S hf 30, all 34.

Range 29, West—N hf of NE 2, NW 2, all 4, E hf 6, NW 10, SW 10, S hf 12, NE 14, S hf 14, N hf 16, N hf 18, SW 18, N hf 20, N hf 22, NW 24, SE 24, NE 26, S hf 28, N hf 32, SE 32, NE 34, E hf 34, all 36.

TOWNSHIP 9.

Range 9, West—NW & SE 14, NW 18, E hf of SW 18, SE 24, NE 30, SE & SW of 30 (the last three parcels wooded).

Range 10, West—NE 12, part of SW 14, SW 16, S hf of NE 18, W hf 18, all 20, NW & S hf 22, NW 24, NE 26, all 28, (all these are wooded), all 30, E hf of NW 32, E hf and S W 32, NW 34, W hf of NE 34, W hf of SE 34, SW 36.

Range 11, West—W hf of NE 2, W hf 2, W hf of SE 2, all 4, E hf NE 6, E hf SE 6, part of 6, E hf 10, S hf of NW 10,

34, S hf of SW 34, parts of 34, W hf of NE 36, SE 36.

Range 13, West—All 2, S hf of NE 4, N hf of NW 4, all 10, 12, 14, E hf of NE 16, parts of 16, S hf 16, all 18, 20, 22, W hf of NE 24, NW 24, S hf 24, NW 28, 30, N hf of SE 32, E hf of SW 36.

Range 14, West—All 2 (leased to N. Boyd), E hf 4, all 6, all 10, 12, 14, N hf 20, all 22, 24, NE 26, all 28, 30, S hf 32,



The Residence and Farm Buildings of Joseph Rollins,

of township 1, range 12 west, one of the pioneers of Southern Manitoba. Mr. Rollins, like most of those who have been in the country for a number of years, is a believer in mixed farming. He has in crop this year 230 acres, of which 100 acres are wheat. He has 33 head of cattle as well as horses and other stock.

parts of NE 34, S hf of NW 34, W hf of SE 34, SW 34, E hf 36, NW 36, parts of SW 36.

Range 15, West—All 2, 4, 6, 10, 16, S hf 20, parts of 20, 24, NE 26, all 30, E hf 34, S hf 36, parts of 36, (all of which are wooded).

Range 16, West—All 2, NE 4, all 10, 12, 14, NE 16, S hf 16, E hf 20, all 22, 24, NE 26, all 28, W hf 32, SE 32, all 34, 36 (all wooded, except 2 and 32).

Range 17, West—SE 2, SE 32, SW 36.

very low estimate, \$30,000, with the improvements.

Yours truly,
GEORGE CRAM.

Rose Lawn, Reaburn, Man.,
December 24, 1896.

F. W. Heubach, Esq., Winnipeg.

Dear Sir :—As to your request of a letter re Manitoba, and this part in particular, I must say that Manitoba has done

well for me and mine, and by my success to have caused about six families to have settled here, and there is not a single complaint among the whole lot.

In one case there were two young men (who I knew were workers) came to me without one dollar, and I gave them credit on \$557 worth of young stock for 10 years at 8 per cent. In four years they paid the principal and interest and had about 40 head left for themselves, and now they have 90 head, and this has all happened within the past six years.

I have taken off 17 crops in Manitoba, and never was troubled with frost, and I can say the harvest of 1896 was the only partial failure I have had.

Yours truly,

W. M. CHAMPION.

P. S.—The reason I speak of the cattle deal is to show you the faith I have in Manitoba as regards stock.

Whitewater, Dec. 28, 1896.

F. W. Heubach, Esq., Winnipeg.

Dear Sir:—Your communication to hand. In reply, I would say that I have been a resident of Manitoba for the last 16 years, being one of the first settlers west of Mountain City. Settlers at that date did not have the same chance that settlers have coming in now. We had to wait seven or eight years for a market.

I would rather come now, and pay \$12 or \$15 per acre for land, with some improvements, than at that time and get land for nothing.

I would advise men of limited means to work land on shares for one or two years, to enable them to look around and get acquainted with the best methods of conducting a farm. Many that come to the country know too much, especially foreigners, and it finally takes two or three years for them to get their eye teeth cut. Any one that intends to hustle cannot help but succeed. Any one with money, so that he can pay (say) one-tenth down on an improved farm, and purchase first what is necessary to run the farm the first year, will have no trouble to get on well.

The 16 years I have been on my farm, there has been only one crop lost that did not realize anything; my average yield of wheat for the 14 crops is over 23 bushels, the poorest yield was 7½ bushels, and the largest 42 bushels. I have taken seven crops in succession off the same land, aggregating 161 bushels for each acre. These are facts my account book testifies to.

I would advise all farmers to keep an account of all they put on the farm and take off.

Yours truly,

R. W. DAVIDSON.

Morden, Man.,

F. W. Heubach, Esq., Winnipeg.

Dear Sir:—We came from Ontario in 1879, myself, wife and two sons, to near where Morden is now. We had rented land in Ontario, so we brought the best of everything we had, and \$1,500 in cash. We hired a car and filled it. We have bought four farms and paid for them, and property in Morden for \$1,100. The first farm cost \$700, second \$1,500, the third \$2,500, and the fourth \$1,800. My sons are farming, and we are living retired in Morden.

Manitoba is a first-class country for a good, steady, industrious family, but no good for gentlemen farmers.

I don't know any more to write. I shall be happy at any time to give you all the information I can, or assist immigrants in any way possible.

I remain,

Yours most respectfully,
EGERTON WASHINGTON.

VETERINARY.

Answers to Questions.

By an Experienced Veterinarian.

As it is desired to make this column as interesting and valuable as possible to subscribers, advice is given in it free in answer to questions on veterinary matters. Enquiries must in all cases be accompanied by the name and address of the subscriber, but the name will not be published if so desired. Free answers are only given in our columns. Persons requiring answers sent them privately by mail must enclose a fee of \$1.50. All enquiries must be plainly written, and symptoms clearly but briefly set forth.

BLEEDING.

J. D. C., Rosthern: "We are far from any veterinary, and in many cases want some advice as to how to manage sick horses and cattle. I have a sick horse at present, and my doctor book tells to bleed, but does not say how much. Could you give us a scale of about how much to take from a horse or ox on the different diseases that they are most subject to? I think it would benefit many of your readers if it appeared in The Farmer."

Answer.—Bleeding is practised on the lower animals as seldom now-a-days as it is on human beings. Some fifty years ago it was a matter of routine to bleed a sick horse, no matter what the disease was, and the custom led to so many accidents and abuses that it has been almost entirely discarded. However, bleeding is certainty of great benefit in a few diseases, if made use of in the early stages. For instance, nothing will relieve a horse suffering from laminitis (founder) quicker than bleeding. It will sometimes save life in congestion of the lungs, or brain (stagers), but it must be used intelligently after a careful study of the necessities of the particular case. It is a mistake to suppose that all diseases can be treated by bleeding, merely taking a little more from the horse in one case than in another. The diseases mentioned are those in which it is most useful, and, in fact, it is seldom employed for any others. The amount to be taken does not depend on the nature of the disease so much as on the severity of the attack and the strength of the patient. The pulse is the guide to the amount. If strong and full, you can bleed copiously. It is seldom wise to take more than a gallon of blood from a horse, and certainly not without professional advice. A smaller quantity is generally sufficient. Oxen will stand bleeding in about the same quantity as horses, according to their size.

LUMPS IN THE JAWS.

Subscriber, Burnside, Man.: "I want information from you re lumps on the cattle's jaws. I had one come on in the winter time, and have had them coming on a number of the young cattle since. I wish you would give an article on the matter in your next issue in answer to the following questions: 1. What is the cause of them? 2. Is there a preventive or what is the best to do on seeing them start? 3. Is it a contagious trouble? 4. Is there a cure? If so, what is it?"

Answer.—1. The cause of lumps on the jaws of cattle is, generally, an infection with a particular kind of disease germ. This germ is present in hay or straw that has been exposed to damp in curing and become slightly damaged by such causes as produce mildew. Cattle feeding upon such fodder are liable to have these germs implanted in the tissues of the mouth or throat, where they multiply and by irritating the tissues cause the swellings. 2. No practical preventive has



New Suits for 10 Cents.

"There are Mrs Brown's boys all out in new suits again. I never saw such a woman! They are the best dressed family in town, and anybody would think her extravagant if they didn't know that she did it all

With Diamond Dyes

The boys' clothes are made from her husband's old ones dyed over, while her own and the girls' dresses are dyed over, and many of the suits and gowns do not cost her over a dime, the price of a package of Diamond Dyes."

No experience is needed to do good work with Diamond Dyes. They make beautiful colors that are non-fading, and are prepared for all kinds of goods. Their three special Black dyes for different goods, make the blackest and fastest color known. Free Direction book and 40 samples colored cloth free.

WELLS & RICHARDSON CO., MONTREAL, P. Q.
1866

The Veterinary Association of Manitoba

Under the authority of Secs. 18, 19, 20, 22 and 26 of the Veterinary Association Act, 1890 (53 Vic., Chap. 60) the following persons ONLY are entitled to practice as Veterinary Surgeons in the Province of Manitoba, or to collect fees for service rendered as such:

Alton, A. L.	McGregor.
Baker, G. F.	Binscarth.
Braund, F. J.	McGregor.
Coote, H. L.	Minnedosa.
Cox, S. A.	Brandon.
Dann, J.	Deloraine.
Dunbar, W. A.	Winnipeg.
Fisher, J. F.	Brandon.
Fowler, James	Souris.
Hatten, J.	Alexander.
Hinman, W. J.	Winnipeg.
Hopkins, A. G.	Neepawa.
Irwin, J. J.	Stonewall.
Little, C.	Winnipeg.
Little, M.	Pilot Mound.
Little, William	Boisbervain.
Macdonald, John D.	Morris.
McFadden, D. H.	Emerson.
McGillivray, J.	Manitou.
McLoughray, R. A.	Moosomin.
McNaught, D.	Rapid City.
Monteith, R. E.	Killarney.
Morrison, W. Mc.	Glenboro.
Murray, G. P.	Winnipeg.
Robinson, Peter E.	Emerson.
Rombough, M. B.	Morden.
Rutherford, J. G.	Portage la Prairie.
Smith, H. D.	Winnipeg.
Spiers, John	Virden.
Shoults, W. A.	Gladstone.
Smith, W. H.	Carman.
Swenerton, W.	Wawanesa.
Thompson, S. J.	Carberry.
Torrance, F.	Brandon.
Turley, C. E.	Hamiota.
Taylor, W. R.	Portage la Prairie.
Ward, S. H.	Selkirk.
Walker, John St. Clair	Sheppardville.
Whimster, Murdo	Portage la Prairie.
Williamson, Arthur E.	Morris.
Young, M.	Manitou.

The practice of the veterinary profession in Manitoba by any other person is in direct contravention of the statute and renders him liable for prosecution.

1612F

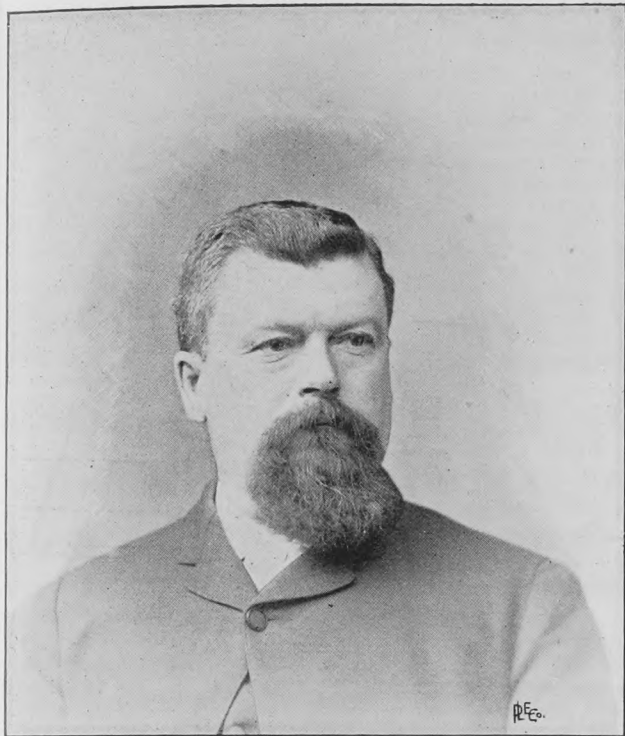
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And pay you for your enterprise. I can supply you with Ornamental Trees and Shrubs, 2 to 10 feet high, Tree Seedlings at 50c. and \$1.00 per 100. Raspberries at \$3.00 per 100. Small Fruits, Strawberry and perennial Flowering Plants at reasonable prices. Guaranteed hardy and suitable to the climate.

For prices write to

H. L. PATMORE,
1838
BRANDON NURSERY.

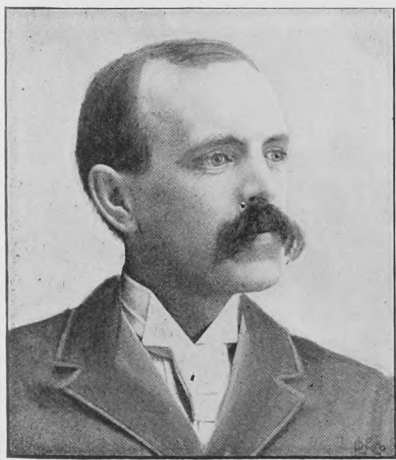


Hon. Thos. Greenway, Premier of Manitoba.
Minister of Agriculture and Immigration.

been discovered yet. Begin treatment as soon as the disease is noticed. 3. No, except to a very slight extent. 4. Yes. See answers to T. H. P. in April Nor'-West Farmer.

SEPTIC ARTHRITIS.

Subscriber, Sintaluta, Assa.: "I had a colt that died when about a week old, and I would like to know what was the matter with it. It seemed all right when it came, and got up and sucked its mother,



A. W. Pritchard,
The Premier's Private Secretary and Accountant
Department of Agriculture.

and its bowels acted properly. Then it appeared dull and wanted to lie down most of the time, and its knee swelled up and got very painful. Finally it refused to suck, and got weaker and weaker until it died."

Answer.—Your colt died of septic arthritis. This is a form of blood poisoning which sometimes attacks the newly-born. It is caused by disease germs (bacteria), which gain entrance to the system through the moist surface of the navel cord, rapidly multiply, and are

carried by the circulation to more distant parts of the body, where they set up inflammation. As the disease is generally fatal, it is well that we have a means for preventing it. This can be done by applying to the navel cord something which has the effect of drying it up rapidly. Once the cord is dry, there is no danger of germs breeding in it. The most effectual agents for this purpose are tincture of iron and carbolic acid. Either of these may be applied with a feather, undiluted, to the surface of the cord just as soon as possible after the foal is born. This precaution should always be taken with foals that are born in the stable. When born out of doors, it is not so important, as the chances of infection are then very slight.

Buffalo Brush.

"Agricola," Pilot Mound, sends the following:—"A correspondent in the March number of The Nor'-West Farmer asks for the best way of cleaning a field that is full of this shrub. I take this plant to be what is called in the Rock Lake district badger brush, or wax berry bushes, from the waxy appearance of the berries that it bears. Plow in June, when the bushes are all out in leaf. The shear will require to be sharp, so as to cut all the bushes, and the plowing at least five or six inches deep. See that none of the tops of the bushes are left above the surface, as this shrub will grow from slips. Seed the field to oats to be cut for hay, or seed with barley, and be careful not to uncover the brush, if using a broadcast seeder. It will be better to use a shoe drill. I have known land that was full of brush of this kind, and rose bush treated this way to be made quite clean."

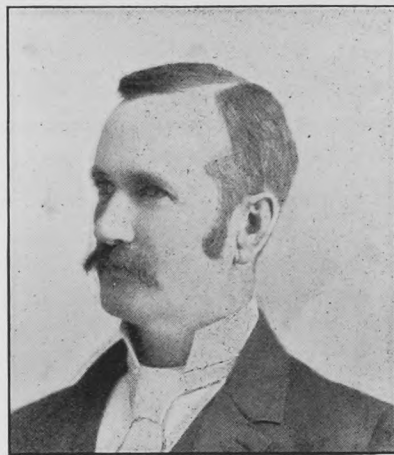
Note.—This writer knows well what he is speaking about. The main difficulty is to keep down the twigs. A capable man with a chain hitched to the beam of the plow can bury most of them. We think the seeding down under a crop better than to try and work them out with a harrow, as before suggested.

Common potatoes for household use are now worth 50 cents on the Winnipeg market, and the men who have gone steadily on, irrespective of last spring's low prices, are getting a capital innings. It is the same with beef and butter. Those who made no profit the winter before, and for that reason stayed out of beef in the fall of 1896 are now looking for somebody to kick them. This has been perhaps the best season for the men who stay with their work through thick and thin that they have ever yet had. Changing round is always a perilous and most frequently a losing game. Even a gold mine is not all gold. Stay with what you know and are master of.

The Winkler Milling Co. have arranged to build a 100-barrel mill at Carman, and also remodel their mill at Winkler.

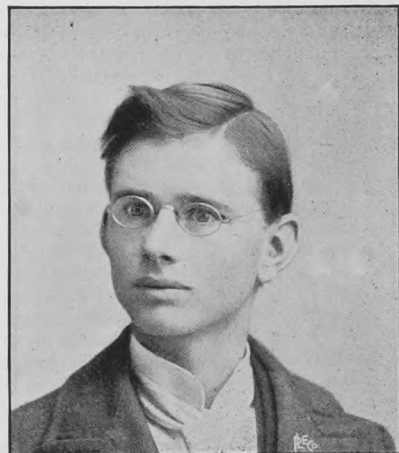
We are pleased to add to our exchange list "The Western Churchman," a journal devoted to the interests of the Church of England in Manitoba and the West. It is distinctly a non-partisan paper, and the editor will be glad to receive literary contributions from all parts of the province. Price, 10c. per month; \$1 per year, paid in advance.

George Wylie, of Leeds, Wisconsin, has made money by feeding and breeding pigs. One point he makes is well worthy of note. Asked, at an institute meeting, at what age he weaned his pigs, he said: "I never wean them. Much of the success of swine raising is right there in the matter of weaning pigs. A farmer sees a brood sow getting kind of thin when the pigs are about four weeks old, and he



Hugh McKellar,
Chief Clerk, Department of Agriculture.

says, 'Those pigs have got to be weaned.' He goes to work to construct a little 8 by 10 pen and catches the pigs and puts them in there, and the sow is turned out, and in one or two weeks they are pretty effectually weaned; the profit has been all weaned out of them. A pig never should realize that there is such a thing as being weaned. It never should know when it ceases to depend on the dam and begins to depend on you. All the feed that you can get your pigs to eat after two or three weeks, when they should begin to eat, is just so much saved on the dam. They will wean themselves if you feed them right. Scarcely any of them will be sucking at ten weeks old."



J. M. Bartlett,
Clerk in the Department of Agriculture.

THE NOR'-WEST FARMER

ESTABLISHED 1882.

The only Agricultural Paper printed in Canada between Lake Superior and the Pacific Coast.

THE STOVEL COMPANY,
PROPRIETORS.CORNER MCDERMOT AVE. AND ARTHUR ST.
WINNIPEG, MANITOBA.

SUBSCRIPTION to Canada or the U.S., \$1 a year, in advance. To Great Britain \$1.25 (5s. sterling).

Agents wanted to canvass in every locality, to whom liberal commissions will be given.

ADVERTISING RATES.

Transient advertisements, for less than three months, 15c. a line (each insertion). Terms for longer periods on application.

All advertisements estimated on the Nonpareil line—12 lines to an inch. A column contains 128 lines.

Copy for changes in advertisements should be sent in not later than the 1st of the month to ensure classified location in the same month's issue. Copy for new advertisements should reach the office by the 4th of each month.

LETTERS.

Either on business or editorial matters, should be addressed simply "THE NOR'-WEST FARMER, Winnipeg," and not to any individual by name.

WINNIPEG, MAY, 1897.

FIRES AGAIN.

At Regina the other day a farmer was burned out through one of his neighbors burning a straw stack. The fire spread on the prairie with this result. Hardly any farmer insures, and a subscription list went round to try and cover part of the loss. Why is there not an enactment prohibiting, under suitable penalties, the burning of straw piles in late fall and early spring before green grass will afford protection? In Pense neighborhood a number of settlers lost stables, and in some cases houses were saved with difficulty. A Pense farmer was fined \$10 for setting out the fire. He had been burning stubble and straw two weeks before the fire broke out to do damage. Embers from this stack smoldered for a fortnight, and then broke out afresh. This is one of the special risks of the new west. The other day Wm. Bartley, of Glendale, lost his stables, four calves and 14 pigs, with about 500 bushels of grain by fire. Mr. Bartley's straw stack was situated within a few rods of his stables, but the wind being right, he decided to burn it, and accordingly set fire to it. No sooner had the fire got properly under headway than the wind changed, blowing the burning embers on his outbuildings. In a few moments it was discovered that the stables were on fire in several places, and as it was useless to attempt to save them, a grand rush was made to rescue the enclosed stock from the flames. He was successful in getting his horses out, but the fire was too far advanced to permit the saving of the above mentioned stock and grain. The loss will be very heavy, as Mr. Bartley carried but little insurance. John Marion, Melbourne, who was burned out a short time ago, had his house burned down by the stovepipe setting fire to the roof. Insufficient isolation was the cause of this last loss, and it was only by a hard fight that the whole buildings on the place were saved. John Gorrell, not far from him, had a very serious loss of stables and granaries, containing 300 bushels of wheat, 500 of oats,

12 tons of hay and about 75 hens. The loss, after the insurance is deducted, will amount to about \$1,000.

Fires will take place in cases where reasonably careful men run the farm, but there should be very special urgency before fire is set to dry stuff near buildings, as the embers may smoulder a week and then a breeze blow up to cause serious loss. One more example of this sort happened at the Lee farm, northwest of Winnipeg, where embers from a burnt out stack destroyed the stable and granary, the horses only being saved by the zeal of the hired man. Were your stovepipes cleaned and made fast when you were waiting for proper seeding weather, and if not, why not?

REMITTANCE MEN.

A Grenfell, N. W. T., merchant has been interviewed by the Canadian Gazette in London, Eng. Asked about the chances for Englishmen out that way, he said:—

"Well, we don't want the kind of Englishmen you have most to spare. We have a lot of them, and a poor hash they make of it, and always must make of it. We don't want your young English fellows with a thousand pounds or so to chuck away. Let them chuck it away at home or at Monte Carlo, or anywhere they like, except the Northwest. They are a curse in a country where a man must work if he is ever to do any good for himself. At first, of course, the stores do good business with these thousand-pound young Englishmen; then they get to the end of their money, and bad debts begin to accumulate, and then they go home, and this sort of whine goes all round your English drawing-rooms: 'North-west Canada! Oh, yes, poor dear Charlie went there, and what a lot of money he lost! It is an awful country, truly awful!' Well, let them keep away; that awful country don't want them, or any such as they; they have done us harm enough. They don't know how to work, and never will learn. They only know how to grumble, and drink, and swear, and live on remittances. If they should happen by chance to do a bit of work one day, they want to loaf around all the rest of the week, shooting or having a little picnic party. That's all bosh. We don't want them. Keep your own rubbish, we say."

The Englishmen here who go in for real work which they understand and stick to, need not take offence at this plain talk. Australia has no higher an opinion of these remittance men than we have here.

—Some little time ago we called attention to the folly of leaving old wells to take care of themselves. They really can't do it. A four days' old colt belonging to a farmer at Goudney dropped into one of these wells a few days ago, and by rare luck was got out alive. It is much cheaper to protect the wells than lift live stock out of them—that is when they happen to be alive after such a drop.

—The Manitoba Department of Agriculture is arranging for a full turn out of speakers to visit all over the Province in the middle of June, to address farmers' institutes where they exist, and at other points as well, where there is a call for fuller information on farming topics. Readers of The Farmer should bestir themselves to secure a visit in their locality, and apply as early as possible

to the department at Winnipeg. Mr. Hugh McKellar is chief secretary, and will give all such applications careful attention, if made in good time.

—The cold spell in the middle of May, after the few warm days earlier in the month, will most likely save us from a bad nip of frost later in the month, which excessive heat would be sure to bring on. Crops and fruit are both quite early enough for real profit, and if the season goes slow till the last week of May, we may count on a more than average growth. There is a lot of moisture in the subsoil, and showers have already done much to forward the growth of both grass and cereals.

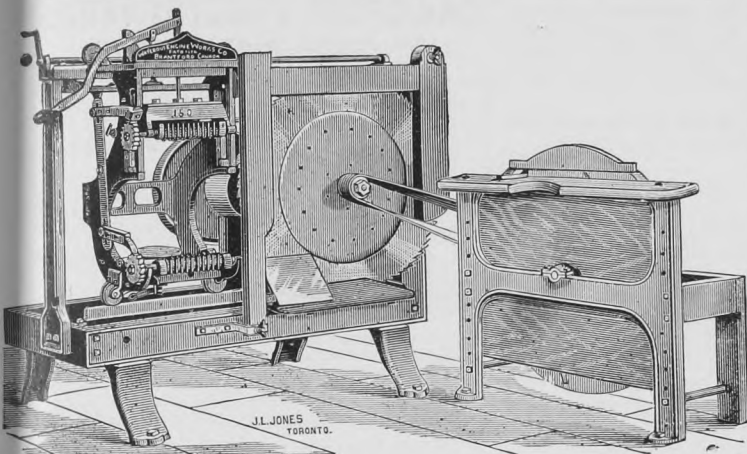
—The price of our export goods on outside markets is a pretty sure test of the values set on them by the buyers. Our latest exchange gives the prices at Glasgow, Scotland, as follows, per 280 lbs.:—
Canadian patent 25s 0d to 27s 0d
Minnesota straight 22s 6d to 23s 0d
Minnesota patent 24s 6d to 25s 6d
Milwaukee straight 22s 0d to 22s 6d
Milwaukee patent 24s 0d to 24s 6d

Hungarian patent, a special product of very limited consumption, is quoted higher than ours. Manitoba and Duluth hard wheats are quoted the same price.

—The farmers who lost 15 cts. a bushel by not selling when wheat was at the top notch, were only taking their fair share of the business responsibilities of the country. Somebody was bound to hold it, why not the producers, if they could afford to do so? That is the way the world gets evened up. The dealers are some of them too heavily loaded and have suffered accordingly. If you want to avoid the risk of being drowned, never go on the water, but that kind of wisdom would soon bring the world to a standstill.

—The attention of readers who have mares to foal is specially directed to the article "Septic Arthritis" in the Veterinary column. Many foals are lost every year from poisoning at the navel through disease germs in the bedding. Mares that foal outside are all safe, but a foal dropped on old bedding runs very great risk, which may be averted by attention to the simple remedy prescribed. In any case, let the stall or loose box be cleared out thoroughly and exposed to sun and air, putting in clean hay as bedding when the place is needed.

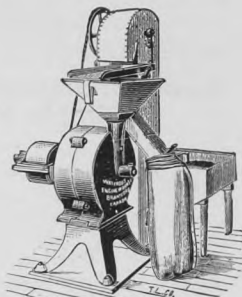
—One of the greatest perils of the new immigrant is his ignorance of the wide difference between the farming conditions of this country and that he came from. If he could only be got to begin low down and go slow till he knows his way about, he would be saved much loss and disappointment and do much more good both to himself and the country than is generally the case. Hasty investments, "bighead," and bitter disappointment, as the natural result, would all be saved if the old country farmer would take a little time, work on a small scale and keep his money till he is fit to spend it to real advantage. "Look before you leap."



Light Portable Saw Mills, Suitable for Threshing Engine Power.

WATEROUS ENGINE WORKS CO. LD.
WINNIPEG, MAN.

The Waterous Shingle Machines, Lath Mills, and Wood Saw Rigs.



20 inch Standard French Buhr Choppers.



—A farmer at Yorkton has been fined five dollars and costs for putting manure in a running stream. There are lots of people in Manitoba who perhaps think Yorkton a wayback place that have not yet reached that stage of civilization. Liquid extract of dungheap is very refreshing to a turnip or potato, but not so wholesome to men and animals. Farmers who save themselves the trouble of thinking, and therefore grudge to take the trouble of putting the manure on their land, but put it on the river instead, should all be sent to Justice Nielson's academy. It will teach them more than they can ever learn at a farmers' institute.

—The business of buying up steers in the east, as well as all over Manitoba, for shipment to the western ranches is developing into very important dimensions. One firm, Stewart & Burton, Fort Macleod, has been scouring Wellington Co., Ontario, taking out 800 head, 85 Short-horn bulls, and some registered females as well. The choice feeding quality of the western pastures is now being fully recognized, and, with the experience already gained, beef-raising is bound to make more satisfactory progress than ever before. With two large mining camps at each end of the country, beef is bound to maintain good values for years to come.

—An old Scotch farmer bought a horse at a fair. Going home he offered it water, and it would not drink. He then tried it with oats, but it would not eat. "You're the very horse I want," said he, "if you'll only work." Stock of that variety is the very sort that would suit some of the farmers in this country down to the ground. Give them beasts that can live at straw piles one-half the year, and machinery that will never need to be paid for, and you will suit them "down to the ground." The exemption acts don't give them one-half the protection they would like, but it would be a good

deal better for the country if such people had a good deal less protection than now falls to their share.

—The quality of the stall-fed cattle this year shipped from Manitoba has been superior to anything heretofore sent out. There was room for improvement. The Americans are careful to send only their best, and so have managed to get good prices as well as a high reputation for their beef cattle. Every inferior or half-fed beast does its own share to lower the reputation and injure the trade in Canadian beef cattle. Quality, quality, quality is the watchword for every exporter. Our fruits and wheat and cheese, and soon we trust, our butter, will bring us a front place in the English markets, and our beef must also take a higher level, if our country is to take her proper place as an exporter of superior food stuffs.

—One of our western members is doing what he can to deprive a whole section of the Canadian people of the shelter of paternal laws. He wants civil servants made subject to the garnishee act. Up to this date a man might draw twice the salary from the public purse that he was worth, wear and eat of the very best, and snap his fingers in the face of his tailor and bootmaker and grocer when they came with the bill. It must come very hard on this class to be compelled to stand out in the cold with only an old coat to cover them because they have no longer the chance of getting a new one for nothing. The other day a Winnipeg auctioneer was advertising a good dress suit at \$10. It is not unlikely that as one result of this Act, garments of this kind may be bought cheaper in Winnipeg than ever before. Protection for the dude industry will soon be a thing of the past.

—The correspondent of a country paper complains that "the system of doing statute labor is the supposed 8 hours a

day, but only working 3 or 4 hours, is getting to be a nuisance." Certainly it is, and always must be, but why are pathmasters appointed who connive at such work? One source of fraud is the perpetual tendency of residents in poorly settled districts to bleed all they can the non-resident owners. They look on outside owners and mortgage companies as their lawful prey, and, guided by this idea, do always as little as they can for the money these outsiders are compelled to pay on their holdings in the shape of local taxation. Some "good fellow" is elected pathmaster who will help them to do their dirty work, and no man has the moral courage to protest against the wrong-doing. There are pathmasters who take a manly pride in doing good work and seeing that others do their duty, and such men will always do the work better and cheaper than can be done by any outside contractor. Supervision by highly paid government officials is not at all necessary for the kind of road work usual in this country. What is really wanted is an increase of public spirit and plain honesty in the community where such a grievance exists. Leaven your community with that, and the statute labor system will work quite well in its present form.

Dr. Lugger says there are 14,000 different kinds of insects in Minnesota.

The trouble about hog cholera in the east may result in a big fight between the vets. Inspector McEachran has killed at one point 40 hogs, but it is feared all in the neighborhood will have to be killed to ensure safety. At Kingsville, Ont., the inspector has had a keen fight with the farmers who sold 95 hogs to a dealer. Several other vets. were called in. The inspector ordered the hogs to be killed, and he did kill twelve and ordered them to be buried, the rival vets. saying there was no disease. Ultimately the inspector was beaten off, and the carcasses disappeared. They are said to be now in the pickle tub. The intestines have been sent to the Veterinary College, Toronto, for further scrutiny, and the farmers meantime keep up the fight.

POULTRY.

Common Diseases of Poultry and Simple Remedies.

By Thomas A. Duff, Toronto.

CANKER.

This is a terrible disease, and is usually caused by dirty houses and filthy quarters.

Symptoms.—Diarrhoea sets in, and the throat becomes inflamed and hot. This is followed by a white blotchy matter forming on the tongue and throat, often stopping up the gullet.

Treatment.—Isolate the fowls affected, and disinfect the poultry house. Clean out the throats of the birds diseased, scraping off all the white cheesy matter. This will often cause the throat to bleed. Then touch the parts affected with caustic. Give a teaspoonful of castor oil. The caustic should be applied every other day.

Sure Cure.—"Use a knife in the neighborhood of the throat, freely dividing the head from the body." It is better to kill the afflicted individual and then look after the remainder of the flock.

BUMBLE-FOOT.

Symptoms.—A swelling on the bottom of the foot which extends to the uppermost side. It is usually caused by the fowl jumping off a high roost onto a hard floor.

Treatment.—Lance the swelling and squeeze out all the pus or matter. Then poultice with linseed meal, renewing the poultice every morning.

DIARRHOEA.

This troublesome complaint is caused by any sudden change in the diet, or a decided change in the temperature, and hence it is rather common. It is also caused by the lack of fresh water for the fowls to drink. Fresh water should be given all fowls in summer, at least three times a day, and it should be protected from the sun. Diarrhoea is often caused by no water being provided for the fowls, so that they drink from the barnyard pond.

Symptoms.—The discharge resembles oil and pepper mixed, with green or yellow streaks through it. The fowl shows great exhaustion and moves about in a listless manner, as if all its muscles were gone.

Treatment.—Take equal weights of cayenne pepper, rhubarb, and black antimony; mix thoroughly. Put a tablespoonful into a quart of shorts. Isolate the fowls affected, and feed them the shorts with this mixture twice a day. I have found this remedy to check the disease at once.

Another excellent recipe is as follows: Sweet tincture of rhubarb..... 2 oz. Paregoric 4 oz. Bicarb. soda ½ oz. Essence of peppermint 1 dr. Water 2 oz.

Dose.—One tablespoonful in a quart of water.

For young chicks an excellent cure is scalded milk. I have also found common starch to be excellent.

CHOLERA.

Symptoms.—In true chicken cholera there is a sudden and violent accession of thirst, accompanied with diarrhoea; the droppings at first are of a greenish character, but by degrees they become thin and whitish, resembling "rice water." Great weakness results and the fowls will often be found lying near the water fountain. The birds also present a peculiarly anxious look about their faces. Chicken

cholera is caused by excessive exposure to the sun—lack of shade, and heated water. The disease runs very rapidly, death generally resulting within forty-eight hours.

Treatment.—Isolate the fowls and every three hours administer:—

Rhubarb 5 grains
Cayenne pepper 2 grains
Laudanum 10 drops
giving midway between the doses a teaspoonful of brandy diluted with rather less than its bulk of water, into which may be put three drops of iron.

Whenever a case of true cholera occurs in a yard, iron should be put into all the drinking water, the fountains kept cool, and plenty of shade provided. By these means, with the free use of green food, progress of the disease may almost be effectually checked.

CRAMPS.

These are caused by damp weather or damp quarters.

Symptoms.—The fowl squats on its hocks; its toes are drawn up. The ailment is usually found in young stock.

Treatment.—Remove to perfectly dry and warm quarters.

(To be Continued.)

Recipe for Pickling Eggs.

A correspondent at Killarney writes, asking for information about preserving eggs. Below we give three recipes, which may answer his purpose and be of use to our readers:—

Take fresh slaked lime, 2 quarts; salt, 1 quart, cream tartar, 3 oz., and boiling water, 8 gallons. Less quantities, same proportions. Stir well and let cool. Drop eggs as gathered (strictly fresh) in pickle. They will keep packed this way for 6 to 10 months.

Good results may be also obtained from packing eggs in very dry barrel salt. Stand a box or stone jar in a cool place in the cellar, put in one layer of salt, then a layer of eggs with the large ends downward, taking care that the eggs do not touch each other; do this until jar or box is full, cover up and let it stand without disturbing until the eggs are needed for use.

The French mode of preserving eggs is to dissolve four ounces of beeswax in eight ounces of warm olive oil; in this put the tip of the finger and anoint the egg all round. The oil will immediately be absorbed by the shell and the pores filled up by the wax. If kept in a cool place the eggs will keep for a long time.

The Best Buttermakers Know a Good Thing.

The best buttermakers know and appreciate a good thing, and as soon as the merits of Wells, Richardson & Co's "Improved Butter Color" were brought to their notice, they saw its great superiority, and adopted it as the standard.

Do not let Butter Color men sell you another color, saying it is just as good as Wells, Richardson & Co's "Improved." If it is just as good, why do they offer to sell it at lower prices? Remember, that all the prize buttermakers use the best—Wells, Richardson & Co's "Improved."

BLACK MINORCAS ONLY.

Carefully bred from first-class stock. Can furnish settings of eggs from pens that have no blood relation if desired. Price \$2.00 a setting. \$3.50 for two settings. A. M. ROBERTSON, P.O. Box 112, 1888 KEEWATIN, ONT.

Mention Nor'-West Farmer when writing.

OAK GROVE POULTRY YARDS

ST. JOHNS, WINNIPEG, MAN.



B.P. Rocks }
B. Minorcas }
Houdans }
Light Brahmas }
Red Caps }
S.L. Wyandottes }
M.B. Turkeys }
W.H. Turkeys }
Toulouse Geese, \$2 for 9, \$3.50 for 18
Embden Geese (no }
eggs for sale). }
Pekin Ducks }
Rowan Ducks }
\$1.50 for 11, \$2.50

for 22. Guineas—Pearl and White, \$2.00 for 13, or \$3.50 for 26. Cockerels for sale of the 6 varieties; also a few pairs of Toulouse Geese. Holder of Silver Cup for sweepstakes of Turkeys at Winnipeg Poultry Show, 1897, and other awards of high value.

When corresponding, please enclose stamp for reply.

Address—CHAS. MIDWINTER, 1893 900 Buchanan St., Winnipeg.

EGGS FOR HATCHING

Bronze Turkeys 25c. each \$2.00 for 10
Toulouse Geese 40c. each
Plymouth Rocks, pen No. 1 \$1.50 for 13
pen No. 2 1.00 " 13

White Leghorns } 1.00 " 13
Black Minorcas } 1.00 " 10
Rouen " } 1.50 " 13
Pearl Guineas } 2.00 " 13
Light Brahmas }
Silver Laced Wyandottes }
White Wyandottes }

Young Homing Pigeons ready for training, from imported Belgium stock, \$1.00 per pair.

All my breeding stock are acclimatized and the best at Manitoba Show, Feb. 15, 1897. I took 1st old gobbler and Hutching's special; 1st young gobbler, 28½ lbs. (9 mos. old); 1st old hen (34 lbs.); 1st pullet 19 lbs.; 2nd pullet (17½ lbs.); Toulouse geese, 1st and 2nd old, 1st young, and special for best display, and numerous prizes at all exhibitions on my Rocks, Wyandottes, Ducks, etc.

All eggs packed in moss and guaranteed fertile and to arrive in good order.

Address—M. MAW, 1925 North Main St. Poultry Farm, Winnipeg.

Patronized by His Excellency, LORD ABERDEEN.

EGGS

FOR SETTING
From the following varieties:

S. & R. C. White Leghorns,
White Wyandottes
and
Black Spanish.

Eggs \$2.00 per 13.

My stock was pronounced by Judge Butterfield to be second to none in America. Over 50 prizes won in two years. A few choice birds for sale.

Address—GEORGE WOOD, Louise Bridge P.O., Winnipeg, Man.



Satisfaction guaranteed. 1887

Plymouth Rocks

For Plymouth Rocks of the choicest strains you cannot do better than write to A. Graham, Forest Home Farm, Pomeroy. Only one breed kept. These have the run of the farm, which ensures a good hatch. Eggs \$1.25 per setting of 14; two settings at one time, \$2.25.

Three choice young Shorthorn bulls for sale, prices right.

Roland, N.P.K. Carman, C.P.R.

ANDREW GRAHAM, Pomeroy.



21 Prizes at Winnipeg Poultry Show, '97

JOHN TODD,

Breeder of Pure Stock Buff P. Rocks, Buff Wyandottes, S. C. Brown Leghorns and B.P. Rocks. Eggs \$2.00 for 13, or \$3.50 for 26. Stock for Sale.

Address—JOHN TODD, 1891 457 Henry Street, Winnipeg.

Experience of an Old Settler.

One of the very oldest settlers in Manitoba is A. P. Stevenson, of Nelson, who settled in Southwestern Manitoba when a wandering half-breed was the only representative of pioneering enterprise. Scotch

three days, and I was then on the outskirts of civilization. Enquiries here went to show that beyond Tobacco Creek, six miles to the west, the country was unknown. So the bottles were filled with water, and a chunk of lead in our pocket to chew if the water failed. I had learned to know its value by this time. Three

on my own account with. The grasshoppers came that summer, and hundreds left the country disgusted, but I had faith in it, and made up my mind that it would take more than a plague of grasshoppers to drive me out of it. For the next three years I worked for others, sometimes for the older settlers, and again in Winnipeg, teaming dead grasshoppers from around the buildings out to the prairie, but the motto was "Work at anything, rather than go idle." Work was scarce in those days. During the summer of 1874 large numbers of young men had come from Ontario with great expectations. The bulk of them never got further west than about half a mile from Main street out on the Portage road. Dozens of them could be seen sitting on the railing of Brown's bridge, dangling their legs over and looking at their disgusted faces reflected in the muddy waters far below. These men carried back to Ontario a bad report of the country, when it was only their lack of energy that was the cause of their non-success. But enough of ancient history. In the fall of 1876 I was able to purchase my first yoke of oxen, a Red River cart, a plow and some provisions, and start farming on my own account. How big I felt in my log house 12x14, with thatched roof (shingles were only for the rich, and could not be thought of), but I found, after a year of batching, that it was not good for man to live alone. That trouble was ended in the fall of 1877. Settlers began to arrive, and we soon had plenty of neighbors. Our nearest store was in Winnipeg, 80 miles, a long way off when the tea and tobacco run out. Our nearest postoffice was at Headingly, 50 miles away. There was no grist mill in Winnipeg. Hay's, at St. Andrew's, being our nearest. But things gradually began to change for the better. A grist and saw mill was built close by us by A. Nelson. A little town sprang up around it, which took that gentleman's name, and did a thriving business for a time. As I got more land under cultivation, and things prospered, the oxen were disposed of to a new settler, and horses got in



Home of A. P. Stevenson, near Nelson, Manitoba.

thrift, intelligence and industry have kept him to the front all these years, and while too many have been scurrying all over the world looking for lucky chances, he has taken root on the same ground where he started, brought up a capable family, built a comfortable home, and furnished a telling example of what the right kind of men can do in and for Manitoba. As a farmer he takes a front-rank place, and in his hobby as a grower of trees, shrubs and fruits he has no equal. His place and himself are worthy a visit from any one who wishes to get a correct idea of what, in good hands, a Manitoba farm may, by perseverance in well-doing, be made. He writes as follows:—

"In compliance with your request, I send the following notes of my experience in Manitoba. Born in Scotland in 1859 on the old historic field of Bannockburn my boyhood was spent pretty much among the "Braes of Killiecrankie," in Perthshire; but, having an early and overweening desire to own a piece of land, I early turned my attention to Canada. At the age of 17 I sailed from Glasgow, and in due time found myself in Toronto with exactly 62½ cents (half a crown) in my pocket and unacquainted with any one. After working for the farmers in Scarboro a few years, early in the spring of 1874 I found myself on the road to the Red River, as it was then generally termed. The best route then was by train to Collingwood, boat to Duluth, rail to Moorhead, the nearest railway station to Winnipeg. It was seven years after this till I again heard the railway whistle. By flat boat and steamer I got to Winnipeg about the last of May, and at last to within measurable distance of my ambition to possess a farm of my own. There were various "best places" recommended, but by the advice of Rev. J. Robertson, of Knox church, Winnipeg, Pembina Mountain was decided on. The Boyne settlement was reached on foot in

or four of us started on the last stage of our long journey. We found the locality all that could be desired; plenty of wood, water and rich land. The whole country was open to pick and choose from. I located the S½ s. 2, tp. 4, r. 6 W—and you will find me there yet—but the nearest



Grounds of A. P. Stevenson, near Nelson, Manitoba.

house was then 20 miles away on the Boyne, and the grub was done, but what of that? I had at last reached the height of my ambition. I owned a farm of my own. After tramping to Dufferin (no Emerson then) to make entry for my land, I found my capital reduced to \$10, hardly enough I thought to begin farming

their place. These gradually multiplied, until I was able to dispose of some at good prices. More acres were got under cultivation, larger barns had to be built. The herd of cattle increasing, a pedigreed Shorthorn bull was added for its improvement, using also a pure bred Berkshire among the pigs. The original 320

acres did not always remain at that figure, but has kept gradually increasing, like the other things, and is now at the modest figure of 750 acres. But the old house was getting small and the family large, and a new house had to be built. This was undertaken two years ago and finished. But of all the work on the farm, the garden has been my special delight. My first garden was only 4 feet square, cleared of hazel brush and dug up with a spade in the old bachelor days, over 20 years ago. It has grown to nearly nine acres now, including the lawn. Hundreds of trees of many varieties have been tried, and a good many failures to be reported, but the man who "never made a failure never made anything." I am willing to admit that it requires a tireless amount of energy and perseverance to make an experimenter here. But there are also successes to report, enough to give encouragement to those having a liking for the work."

J. E. McInnes, Indianford, Man., is a native of Nova Scotia, and came to this country in the fall of 1878. In 1879 he took up a half section of land south of the Assiniboine river, was one of the first settlers in this section of the country, which is well adapted for mixed farming. Has raised 45 bushels of wheat to the acre. Before coming to Manitoba he was a stonecutter by trade, but seeing the advantages in farming here, thought he would try farming, and has made of it a



T. McInnis', Indianford, Man.

great success. Now owns 480 acres, nearly all of which are under cultivation.

S. Pritchard, Rathwell, Man., writes as follows:—"As regards my experience in Manitoba, I can cordially accede to your request and take pleasure in so doing, because of my sympathy with the poor farmers of older and more thickly settled countries, who are struggling so hard to keep the wolf from the door, and only succeeding after superhuman efforts to make both ends meet. Now, my advice to such parties, and it is backed by an experience of a number of years, in which I have met with success, is come to Manitoba. Drop your land and other possessions, turn them into cash, and strike west, the step your after experience will justify. Let me give you a retrospect of my career as briefly as possible, but eloquent still in its briefness. I came to Manitoba in 1877, took a quarter section of land in the neighborhood from which I write, broke up enough to grow my seed and bread for succeeding year. Gradually since that time I have increased my holdings and gathered around me stock and other effects, till at present I hold 480 acres of land second to none in the province, 300 of which is under cultivation, with about 50 head of stock."

Andrew Graham, Pomeroy, Man., has a new advt. in this issue. Mr. Graham advertises Plymouth Rock eggs for hatching. He only keeps one breed of fowl, and they have the run of the farm.

FIELD.

Wheat and Weeds.

Weeds, common and noxious, are becoming more and more an object of anxiety to every one interested in the grain-growing industry. It may be set down as a fact that outside of French weed and



S. Pritchard's, Rathwell, Man.

thistles nearly all our noxious weeds have been spread over the country along with flax seed, supposed to have been cleaned, but in fact very far from clean. French weed is working its way westward, and is as well-known at Indian Head as at Winnipeg.

But besides those strictly called noxious, we find enormous quantities of common annuals, whose seeds are in evidence at every elevator. And it may be confidently stated that continuous wheat-growing is the means most responsible for their propagation. Fall plowing may be very necessary, but it has done very much to ensure a continuous crop of annual weeds. The summer's crop of weeds grown among the grain always sheds a portion of its seeds among the stubble, and if the weed crop happens to be French weed, every grain of its seeds is shed out. The fall plowing covers up all that seed, and keeps it safe and sound till the next time the land is turned over, when it is of course brought again to the surface, not a bit the worse for its burial. If it has lain below for a few seasons, it appears to need a little more sun and air to stir it up, but it will not fail to grow. If the land is sown to wheat, as is usually done with all fall plowing, the foul seeds will make an even start with the grain, and share with it all the plant food within reach.

This process has not only done much to impoverish the soil and diminish the yield of the profitable crop. It has also saturated the whole of the soil with foul



H. Hayward's, Indianford, Man.

seeds, that will come at their own leisure for many years after a more prudent form of cultivation has been started.

When this joint crop of weeds and grain has become hopelessly unprofitable, summer fallowing is generally resorted to. But the best that can be done in a summer fallow year is only to clean off the most of the foul seeds in the upper layer of the soil. If fallowing is properly done the most of the foul seeds near the

surface will be germinated, and the wheat crop to follow be both clean and good, but if fall plowing is again gone into, all the old seeds in the soil within reach of the surface will come on to repeat the same old fight with the grain that is sown. This is no fancy sketch; it is a correct history of what happens every year on thousands of wheat farms in Manitoba.

Let us now see what would have happened if the stubble had been left over till spring, and then plowed for wheat. If this was not done till the rest of the wheat crop was sown, a few warm days would help to germinate a great quantity of the foul seeds shed there last fall. If the plowing was done earlier, most of the foul seeds would be quite sound when turned under, and come up ready for business the next time the land is plowed, just as happened in the other case. Such being the regular course of weed perpetuation, it is evident that the later that stubble is plowed in spring, the greater will be the germination of the foul seeds that lay on the surface all winter, and of course every seed so germinated is destroyed. Here lies the secret of the success of spring plowing. Spring plowed land sown in wheat is always too loose, and will rarely make a good yield, but the last year's foul seeds are out of the way, and those turned up do not start so cleverly as newer seeds, consequently the grain has a chance to get the start of the weeds, and to a great extent keep them down. But the shortness of the



Wm. Riggs', 1 1/2 Miles South of Manitou.

growing season makes it almost impossible with safety to delay spring plowing for wheat till the surface seeds have germinated, and this being the case it is evident that whether we plow stubble in fall or spring for a wheat crop, weeds are bound to multiply far more in every wheat crop than in any other kind of grain.

If this reasoning is sound, then we should aim as far as possible at methods of rotation that will enable us, wherever the land is infested with weeds, to avoid wheat-growing on either fall or spring plowing, and if one cannot avoid it altogether, to have as little of it as we possibly can.

There is one more way in which fall plowing has contributed very much to the increase of foul seeds in the soil, pig weed especially. Within the last two seasons there has been more than enough wet on plowed lands in spring. But before that time land plowed dry in fall, and left loose, became still drier in winter, sometimes blowing away in great clouds after it was seeded. Almost no germination of seed was possible in such soil, and what did germinate was weak and poor. If rain came in June, there was a mixed crop, part early part late, and green or frozen berries were frequent. Such seasons may soon come again, and in such a case, if June rains do start an indifferent crop, they will be sure to start a much stronger crop of pigweed that will bear a heavy crop of ripe seed before fall.

Gang Plow Seeding.

During the cycle of dry seasons that preceded the last and present ones, The Farmer more than once drew attention to the advantage to be got by plowing in the seed, especially of oats, barley and peas. Sometimes this was done with the ordinary plow, but a very superior article for the purpose is the improved Ontario gang plow. On land that has been once well stirred up, The Farmer has for several years strongly advocated broadcast seeding of barley, oats and peas, to be plowed under by means of a two or three-furrow gang plow, especially in

him (asking for results of last year's use of the gang plow) has not been answered, and I now send you a brief note of what the gang plow has done for me. I find, after five years of experience with this plow, that it is the surest way to put in all kinds of grain in the spring. My average yield of wheat per acre for two years back has been: On spring work, 22½ bushels and good quality; other grains in proportion. In regard to labor necessary, I might say that a man can easily, with a fairly good team, plow in five acres each day, and follow with a single cast of the harrow, and your grain is in. If you happen on a dry year, your

without a gang plow under any consideration, and I have used one over five years."

The Wisner drill is liable to dig up the stubble and clog itself. Asked about this point, Mr. Ross says he could not conveniently get a shoe drill, which is not liable to the same objection, and in his case, even with the Wisner, the stubble did not come up to give any bother worth mentioning. Wherever stubble is near the surface, the shoe drill is the preferable seeder.

Imported Pests.

Skilled selection, and subsequent skilled treatment, have provided us with the most of the good things we possess. Domestic animals, trees, shrubs, flowers too numerous to mention, have all come in this way to contribute to the profit and enjoyment of civilized men. But the contra account is a very serious one. A patriotic Scotsman nearly ruined the Australias by introducing to his garden the great white leaved thistle, his national emblem. What the thistle could not achieve, the rabbit has nearly accomplished. We have here in the new west examples much too conspicuous of the same process. Our latitude has scarcely any native animals or plants that can fairly be called noxious. But we have, as the result of accident, carelessness and ignorance, such weed pests as the thistle, incorrectly called Canadian, for it is a British immigrant; the Russian thistle, stink weed, and some other pests of the same sort that are bound to cost no end of labor, merely to keep them in check. In noxious insects there are a dozen varieties of so-called bugs from Europe and elsewhere, which our sharp winters barely suffice to keep in check. A naturalist at Boston some years ago imported a few specimens of the gipsy moth, which it now costs the New England States large sums annually merely to keep in check. A water hyacinth, native of Venezuela, has in a few years closed to navigation 200 miles of Florida's greatest river. To import other animals that will keep pests in check often makes the cure nearly as bad as the disease, and every importation of foreign seeds has in it a



Stock on Clifford Vale Farm, Brandon Hills.

cases where there is a deficiency of moisture in the land, as has been too often the case in some districts. By this method, followed by a cast of the harrow, the seed is placed where it has the best possible chance to germinate, and less drying of the soil takes place than by any other process. Cases have been known where seed has been buried in this way to a depth of four or five inches and made a good yield, while the same seed sown alongside with a press drill after ordinary plowing, did not, owing to lack of rainfall, make a half crop. But, though believing that this plan is all right, if followed after the ground has got warmed up, we have had very grave doubts as to the prudence of plowing under wheat a month earlier in the season when the subsoil is full of frost and likely to chill the embryo plant. For this reason we have much pleasure in publishing the following letter from Mr. B. S. Ross, who farms south of Qu'Appelle Station. Mr. Ross has neighbors who have followed the same plan with success, and there are other farmers as far east as Wolseley who allege that in dry years they would have no crop at all if they did not plow in their wheat. In 1894 Mr. Jas. Smith, one of the best farmers northwest of Qu'Appelle Station, had a large area of summer fallow wheat land worked in the very best style, which, owing to excessive drouth, did not yield much over three bushels to the acre, while Mr. Ross and his neighbors, who plowed down their seed, had good crops. This is a very extreme case, but something of the same kind has happened pretty frequently in the west to the great loss and discouragement of not a few excellent farmers. It would be very gratifying if Mr. MacKay would give on his farm a trial of the plan that has worked so well both east and west of him, so contrasting it with the more familiar methods. It may not do equally well on all soils, and in a year like this can make little difference anywhere, but the five years experience of Mr. Ross covers every variety of seasons, and he still finds it safe to plow in his wheat. In reply to a request for latest particulars of his experience, Mr. Ross writes as follows:—

"Mr. Henley has again called my attention to the fact that your letter to

grain does not suffer nearly so much as if put in on stubble with a drill. As to quantity sown, I sow wheat, 1½ bushels; oats, 2½ bushels; barley, 2 bushels, and I find that almost too thick. Each person will have to sow according to the nature of his land. As to depth of seeding, I like to get it as near 2½ inches as I can, but I find on heavy stubble it is hard to do so, and the plow often goes 3½ to 4 inches deep, but no bad effects follow. The next point, and what I consider the most important, is in regard to cleaning the land. Now, Mr. Editor, that is where I think the gang plow is worth double the price of it. Take the gang plow and an early ripening variety of barley, and you will be surprised how you can clean foul land, and have a good crop of serviceable feed as well. Space will not permit at this time of going into the subject fully, besides it might pro-



On a Hot Summer's Day in Manitoba.

voke a great deal of discussion, and I am too young a farmer for a discussion with older men. In conclusion, let me say if a man uses the plow sensibly, he will always, I think, have his land in good shape, and be on the safe side for a fair crop every year. I am trying some experiments this year with gang plowing early last fall harrowing down at the same time, and seeding this spring with Wisner drill and cross-harrowing after drilling. If you care for the results, much as I dislike writing for publication, I will gladly let you know, or perhaps you will be able to give us a call and see for yourself. In a word, I would not be

possibility of bringing with it some new pest. Too little caution is used in bringing such importations, and even at home flax seed has been the means of spreading over the new west some of the worst weeds, brought by the Mennonites from Southern Russia. We take far too little pains to protect ourselves from risks of that sort, and every farmer should have his seed samples inspected by such an expert microscopist as Mr. Fletcher, of the experimental station, before he trusts them on the land. One year's seeding of only a few noxious foreign plants may entail upon us weed pests that will furnish trouble to our children's children.

As a means of making our younger people familiar with the weed pests most likely to give future trouble, there can hardly be any agency more useful than the colored plates of noxious weeds sent out by the Department of Education of Manitoba.

Root Growing.

The very limited number of hands available, and the difficulty of storing after roots are grown, make it a difficult business on our western farms to grow roots to any extent. But whether used as green feed in fall or stored for winter's use, no farm should be without some roots if it is to keep pace with the general progress of the country. Only a limited number can find time to drill and thin with the hoe, but every one may have a decent lot of roots at a very small amount of expense and labor, provided he will plan to any good purpose.

Some people prefer mangels, because they can be fed to cows in milk without risk of giving unpleasant flavors to the product. The great point with mangels is to have the land very deeply stirred and richly manured. Land meant for mangels cannot be too rich. The manure used should be well-rotted and as free of foul seeds as possible. Where the land is rich enough and deep enough, the Mammoth Long Red gives the heaviest yield. The Yellow Globe gives a good weight on lighter soils, but seems not to agree with heavier soils. The Intermediate is rather longer than the Yellow Globe and also a heavy cropper, perhaps also harder. The Tankard varieties are also good, and will grow on shallower soil than the others. The mangel improves with keeping and in England is the favorite spring root, while turnips get to be less valuable, only the Swedes keeping well, but not so well as mangels. Turnips also need liberal manuring and the dung well rotted, but will do on shallower plowing than mangels. Purple top Swede is the best sort for winter storage to keep till spring, but the Aberdeen Yellow will keep well through winter and make a capital crop. Turnips fed to cows will leave little or no flavor, if given at or after milking.

Carrots make grand horse feed, the White Belgian the heaviest yielder, and for milch cows the sugar beets are very choice feed.

The rank nonsense occasionally talked by some people of very superficial scientific knowledge, that roots are nine-tenths water and therefore not worth growing for profit, hardly needs refutation. All the solid matter is digestible, and the same man that can see no virtue in turnips as feed for his stock will give ten cents for a glass of whiskey, of which the solid residuum would be almost invisible. Every man who is at all conversant with improved stock feeding knows that apart from their own nutritive value, roots are an immense help to the profitable digestion of the dry food, on which we very properly depend as the mainstay of our feeding operations in this country. But in the most noted stock districts of the old country turnips and newly-threshed oat straw are often the sole feed of the best beef cattle, and what pays them to feed altogether it will certainly pay us to feed in part. How to grow cheap enough is the main question. The three main requisites are clean, rich soil, in a good state of preparation, and early sowing, broadcast, and as thin and evenly as possible. About two pounds of turnip seed is enough for an acre, if it can be properly distributed. Wherever extra seed is put on the plants will be overcrowded and small. The value of the

land is a small item here, and if there are no annual weeds to speak of, a blank spot is of no consequence. Where a few weeds are found they can be dealt with by hand hoeing at an odd time. We do not know and therefore do not pretend to tell how anything worth having can be got for nothing, but if the conditions already noted are attended to, it is surprising how cheaply a lot of very good roots can be got by broadcasting thinly. The largest can be stored after the first frost, and the smallest will be greedily eaten on the ground by all the stock that can get at them.

As has already been often pointed out, a very fair crop of turnips can be had by broadcasting in the same way, on a piece of good summer fallow, but this throws the crop very late, the roots are too soft and never keep so well in winter as an earlier sown crop. For fall and early winter a crop on early fallow put in late in June, after the surface weeds have been killed by repeated harrowing, will be very useful, but never of the same keeping value as if sown earlier in the season. Such roots, if gradually covered, and a load or two of horse manure put on top, can be kept in heaps all winter without loss by frost, but must not be opened on a frosty day.

Artichokes.

The other day a reader up Arden way asked for information on artichokes. J. H. Vanness, a Michigan farmer, thus writes: "For several years I have grown the improved French artichoke with the best of results, and I am certain they are ahead of any root for hogs. The tubers are somewhat like the potato, only rougher; the flesh is pure white, very brittle and sweet. I feed all the hogs will eat till a short time before killing, when I give some grain. The wonderful productiveness and ease with which the improved artichoke can be produced is always a surprise to those who cultivate them the first time. They are an excellent food for cattle, horses and sheep, and one of the healthiest and cheapest hog foods raised. And for milch cows, there isn't a better root grown for increasing the flow of milk and makes it much richer. One acre will keep in good condition during the winter months 20 to 30 head of hogs.

"I will now give the chemical analysis of a few important roots to prove that the artichoke is up with any in nutrition.

	Flesh Forms.	Fat Forms.
Carrot	6	66
Sugar beet	9	136
Mangolds	4	102
White turnip	1	40
Artichoke	10	188

"The nutrition of an artichoke is in the form of sugar in solution, therefore always ready for use, with very little internal preparation on the part of the eater. They are highly important because no insect blight or rust has yet struck them, and the tops make fodder superior to corn when properly handled.

"The improved variety grows very compact in the hill, making it very easy for digging. And if you desire to change your patch, let the hog stay in a little late in the spring; they will take the last one left in the ground.

"The Improved White French is grown largely in France for domestic use, as well as for stock. Some time ago they were introduced into the country, and close cultivation has proven them to be a sure and profitable crop in America. In the fall they are covered with a brilliant yellow blossom. They grow about six feet high with small limbs from the

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Mention Nor'-West Farmer when writing

ground up. They often yield as high as 800 bushels per acre. I find that low black soil that is too frosty for many crops is fine land for the artichoke, for freezing will not injure them.

"I will now give my method of keeping them through winter. They can be kept in cool cellars, but the pit I find is the safest. I select out a dry spot and shovel out a pit, not over ten inches

face, and a harrow has been found a better means of compacting the soil than direct surface pressure. Deep stirring must be the first step, and he plows 6 to 8 inches, as is found most suitable to the land. Then a machine is used, called the sub-surface packer. Wheels, each having a bevelled edge, this form,



A Ranch Scene, in Southern Manitoba.

deep, and about five feet wide, and as long as convenient, then I pile on the tubers to a peak, putting on a shallow layer of straw, and not over five inches of dirt; if more dirt is put on they will heat and spoil, and if they freeze solid, it will not injure the growing or feeding qualities, it only makes them sweeter."

Cultivation for Dry Climates.

A good deal of notice is being taken in the drier states to the south of us of the method of culture advocated by H. W. Campbell, Sioux City, Ia., and which he has taken a good many years to lick into its present shape. The repeated loss of crops from drouth in Western Dakota and other States with similar climatic conditions has induced several capable men to cast about for the best methods of meeting the difficulty. One of the most feasible of these was subsoil plowing. The upper layer of vegetable soil was turned over, and a subsoil plow set to follow in the same furrow. But there were obvious defects in the results following this course of action, and by persistent study, combined with positive tests, Mr. Campbell has at length evolved methods that have stood the test of repeated trials on a practical scale, and won the confidence of those most interested. The same conditions prevail in a considerable stretch of our own north-western territories as are dealt with in the same arid belt to the south, and his methods may be outlined here as concisely as possible. He has to some extent dropped subsoil plowing. His new method has three outstanding features—deep plowing, sub-surface packing, and frequent shallow surface cultivation. The objects of these operations are to form an ample reservoir in the root-bed for moisture, to promote capillary attraction, to draw up moisture from beneath and to prevent the escape of moisture by evaporation from the surface. The prairie sod when broken up requires to be firmed down again before it will hold enough moisture to enable any crop to grow. A roller only squeezes the sur-

And strung along an axle to work as a roller. This ribbed pressure compacts the soil much more firmly than smooth rolling, and the next stage is to harrow the surface so as to have a dust blanket that to a great extent checks evaporation. All the moisture in the soil is saved to aid in the growth of the plant. The harrowing is repeated, where available, about every week, and the cost over the old methods is about \$1 an acre. So manifest were the advantages to various crops that in 1896 about a dozen model farms were operated by the Northern Pacific

Other railways in South and North Dakota are trying the same methods, which act as object lessons to the ordinary farmers.

Change of Seed.

In older countries, where prolonged experience has contributed a good deal to fix certain ideas in the minds of practical men, there has always been a considerable feeling in favor of a change of seed. New land, upland in preference to lower levels, and good weight in sample so produced were regarded as the main merits to be looked after. Improved varieties, either as the result of careful selection or successful hybridising, were more in favor than older sorts. This preference resulted mainly from the idea that even the best sorts have a tendency to run out. There is very little substantial foundation for this opinion.

Every now and then the same feeling crops up in this country. At Stonewall a few years back there was a great rush on White Fyfe and other sorts generally brought in from outside with great records. Stonewall was not the only place where this idea got a strong hold, but the very latest heard from these same places is that they are falling back on the "old reliable" Red Fyfe. But this is not merely a question of local or transient preferences. The men who want such changes have seen real good come from them time and again, and the kind of change they sought for was in the main made on correct principles. But lots of changes have been made that did no real good—occasionally did more harm than good. It is therefore the part of true wisdom to look a little more carefully into the matter and see if we can discover some fixed principle that can be always relied on to guide us. When to change, how to change, and whether we should change at all is a very practical question for every farmer, no matter what the crop may be which he aims at raising. Sometimes it is change



Threshing on the Farm of Hugh McInnis, Indianford, Manitoba.

and the Soo line railways in North Dakota. The results were such as to impel these roads to prepare for more farms this year, and the Northern Pacific has made an offer of premiums for the best fields tilled by this method by farmers of sixteen counties in North Dakota. Some of the grain companies of Minnesota and some land companies are also moving. The B. & M. railway in Nebraska will this year operate model farms in Nebraska and Kansas, where it is much needed.

of methods, more than change of seed that is needed.

If we will look more carefully into the matter we will find very simple principles that throw very much light on this question. Vitality is the main element to be looked for in the composition of man or beast or plant. Just in proportion to their amount of vitality will be their prospects of permanence. The conditions most favorable to the increase and permanence of vitality are quite within the

range of any ordinary intelligence. The laws of nature are more unyielding because founded by eternal wisdom, than the laws of the Medes and Persians. As a rule the Corbetts and Sullivans wear out much faster than the Gladstones, and the main reason is that the weaker man lives more in accord with the laws of nature than the giants, who, with all their inherited vitality, fail to comply with these laws, obedience to which is the necessary condition to prolonged existence. If, besides their irregular and improper habits, these athletes are transported into an African jungle, their doom is sealed. The same principle applies to change of seed. If it has been grown under conditions favorable to its existence, it will have a full share of vitality. Change it to some other place, where the environment is as good, perhaps still more advantageous, and the results will correspond. Move it on to the down grade, where it will find a less congenial environment, and the loss in quality will correspond. Move seed grown in a bad environment to where it will get a better chance, and that defective seed will be beaten by its own offspring every time. There can be no possible exception to this rule, and, if so, every man who wants improved crops by means of a change of seed should make a special note of it.

Proofs of the accuracy of this principle are plenty as blackberries. Sit down and analyze your own experience and the experience of every other man that has come within the range of your observation, and the results will support it. Take a very simple case that nearly every farmer here has had an opportunity of seeing. Sow a bushel of extra hard Red Fyfe on dry upland soil that before it was broken produced a blend of weeds, dry land grasses and a few roses. Sow another bushel on rich but lower land, and a third bushel on land that has borne oak scrub. The character of the season will so far affect all three lots, but in the main there will be no uncertainty as to the result. The first lot may vary in size of the wheat berries it produces, but will certainly go No. 1 hard, and probably extra. The other two will most likely come out northern, and somebody not in the secret will assert that the seed must have been mixed, or inferior. Take back that inferior product to its original habitat, or one as good, and it is good hard as before. The same rule will apply to animals as to plants, but the agency of man in their feeding and general management must in their case be allowed for. That is the sole ground of difference between the results on the animal and the man.

This principle, the force of environment, is quite familiar to every capable stock man in the old country, and is recognized in the rough by the best men here.

In the case of grains, the nature of the soil is more influential than all other agencies put together. The wholesale experiment made by the Minnesota station a few years ago was the most sweeping example yet known, and is almost of itself sufficient to settle the case. A car of the best Scotch Fyfe from Larimore, North Dakota, was distributed free in 5-bushel lots to over 100 farmers in Minnesota. Each was taken, bound to put it on his best land, and return a sack and a sheaf of the product. The best of the lot, as judged by Mr. Clausen, chief inspector for the state, was grown southeast of St. Paul, the next best lots in the Red River district. The best was a smaller and finer berry than the original seed. Other samples were plump and good grade, and from that down to poor, soft wheat, bearing no resemblance whatever to the parent lot.

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shown beyond cavil that vitality is the main element for reproductive purposes. Big berries are no better seed than small ones, and careful tests made, both at Fargo and Minnesota along this line, gave two bushels more yield from the smallest grain than were made from the largest, simply because there was greater concentrated vitality in the smaller seeds. It is not wonderful that in the bulletin giving details of the results of 9 years' continuous experimenting, Prof. Hays should come to this conclusion, "We are surprised to find as the result of all our experimenting that there seems to be no variety of wheat better for the Northwest than the Fyfe." Just so. And to



A Homestead in Southern Manitoba.

keep that at its ideal best, we must find the soils where it comes out to the greatest perfection, and from these as centres distribute the seed over the districts whose soil conditions are less favorable, because lacking in the elements needed to produce it in highest perfection. Natural aptitudes in the soil, aided by the well-known atmospheric conditions of this country, are sure to keep it in the very forefront as a producer of seed of the very greatest possible vitality.

S. A. Bedford writes The Farmer, under date of April 23rd:—"I have sent Brome seed as far as Texas. Brome grass seed from Europe germinates badly in Texas, so they say. Our Brome grass has wintered well and is from 4 to 5 inches high at this date. Our clovers are very promising. The heavy snowfall has helped them to winter. We have 50 or 60 plots in grasses and clovers this year, and so far all have wintered, but a severe night may still kill them."

One of the troubles connected with the use of Hungarian Brome, as it is generally called, is the lightness of the seed and the difficulty both of cleaning and sowing it. Mr. Bedford has given a firm that builds grass seed machines his idea of the way to meet the difficulty, but we are not likely ever to get to the stage at which we can afford to buy a special machine for the purpose. An English farmer at Rounthwaite is reported as damping his seed and sowing it along with grain by a common seeder. We have not been able to learn his name, but the plan is said to work well. For home use a riddle, handled so as to bring up the roughs to the centre, to be there rubbed by hand, is a simple way of reducing it to a shape in which it can be sown.

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MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP has been used for over fifty years by millions of mothers for their children while teething, with perfect success. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain, cures wind colic, and is the best remedy for Diarrhoea. It will relieve the poor little sufferer immediately. Sold by Druggists in every part of the world. Twenty-five cents a bottle. Be sure and ask for "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup," and take no other kind.

1840

CORRESPONDENCE.

While our columns are always open for the discussion of any relevant subject, we do not necessarily indorse the opinions of all contributors. Correspondents will kindly write on one side of the sheet only and in every case give the name—not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. All correspondence will be subject to revision.

GRASS FOR WET LAND.

L. W. Baylis, Glen Adelaide, Assa., writes:—"I am much pleased with The Farmer, and being but a young beginner, and having everything to learn, I find in it many valuable hints on the different

long. Red top is a likelier grass than Brome for such land, and a sack or two of native rye grass from Kenneth McIlvor, of Virden, next year may be quite as good as even red top and much easier got. Is there no way of lowering the water by doing a little ditching? Land is not injured by an occasional wetting, but if flooded right on till June, it is doubtful if it can be turned to profitable account by cultivation. It seems to be excellent of its kind, and but for this encouraging fact, it would be perhaps as profitable to leave it alone meantime and devote all your attention to land above flood mark.

SULPHATE OF ZINC.

J. R. Michie, Arizona, writes:—"In your March number, Mr. W. P. Hunt gives a recipe for whitewash, in which is given 2 lbs. sulphate of zinc to one-half bushel of lime. Now, sulphate of zinc in Carberry is 10c. an ounce, and 16 ounces to the pound, would cost \$3.20, without the lime. Can it be got any cheaper, as I fail to see how the mixture can be cheap?"

Answer.—Your druggist must have laid in his stock of sulphate of zinc when we imported by way of Hudson's Bay. Chemically pure, it can be bought in Winnipeg at 5 cents an ounce, but suitable for whitewash mixture it can be had at 15 cents a pound and upwards. A little alum in the mixture will about serve the same purpose, and can surely be got, even in Carberry, without paying a fancy price for it.

COUCH GRASS.

T. G. Abernethy, N. W. T., writes:—"In an article on successful wheat-growing in your issue of February last, you say that couch grass can be effectually dealt with at very moderate cost. Kindly tell me how to go about it in your next issue, as I have some land for summer fallow that has a good share of the pest."

Answer.—If you will look back over the history of summer fallowing in your own, or other neighborhoods, you will find that summer fallowing, as ordinarily worked, has done a great deal to spread couch grass. The more it was harrowed



Budd's Threshing Outfit, Near Holland, Manitoba.

manure on a small piece of it. Then sow, say a bushel of oats to the acre on the whole lot. The chances are that those oats will make a poor showing, as the soil will not be enough influenced by the air to bring it into bearing condition. But if alkali is the source of unfertility, the manured portion will show better results. The first year little can come of it. But if persevered in, and the land roughened up again in the fall, it should come into condition for growing something worth while next year. If alkali is the trouble, opening it up to the air, manuring and cropping with oats or beets sown broadcast on a small piece will cure it before

the more the roots got broken, and of course each piece started a new plant. If no rooty grass had been present that kind of work was the best for wheat. It needs fine mould on top, and should be pretty compact lower down. The more you harrow after one good plowing the better will the land be as a seed bed for wheat next year. But if couch grass is there, the case is materially changed. Harrowing at the right time, as already frequently explained in The Farmer, will, besides putting the land in choice condition, kill no end of annual seeds, but for perennials such as couch grass a different treatment is needed. Try this. After all

your other grain is sown, plow in narrow furrows and fair depth, say five or six inches, that couch grass will then be several inches long, and in free growth. Good plowing will bury nearly the whole of it. If you are a poor plowman, the result will be much less satisfactory. About every day, as you plow, sow three bushels of barley to the acre, and harrow it well in, rolling if need be. That barley so sown this season will grow a foot high in a month, and no weed, annual or perennial, can grow nearly so fast. The effect of this will be that most of the couch grass will be smothered, and annuals will have an equally poor show. After the barley is cut and harvested there will be still a remnant of the grass left. To beat this, start while the weather is warm, the earlier the better, and turn over the stubble with a breaking plow. In a few days harrow it. The weather is usually dry in the latter end of harvest. The land is equally dry, and this last treatment should about kill off all that is left of the roots, leaving at the same time a beautiful seed bed for wheat next spring. For land in good heart this plan should prove quite effective, and if any one can suggest an improvement on it, these columns will be at his disposal. A well-known agricultural oracle recommends plowing and harrowing to collect the roots. A shower or two while this is going on will most likely leave land so treated worse than ever. But if you can choke it down by means of a quick-growing crop such as barley you save labor and get a paying crop into the bargain while the roots of the grass rot and feed the next crop.

AN ERRONEOUS SURVEY.

A Young Farmer, Glen Adelaide, Assa., writes:—"May I make use of your valuable paper to air a very serious grievance? Maybe there are other townships in the same fix as we are, and by publishing my few humble remarks, action will be taken in the right quarter to put matters right, and I know you are always willing to help the farmers. Now for my grievance. This township, 10, 1, w2, has been badly surveyed; all the inside lines are wrong, some quarter sections being as much as 30 acres short. Consequently the roads are all wrong, and any improvements that have been made may at any time become the property of private individuals. We have repeatedly petitioned for a re-survey, but up to the present have received no definite answer. We are now called upon by an ordinance of the last session of the Legislative Assembly to form a statute labor district, and in due course shall have to spend time and labor upon the roads in accordance with that act. I think, Sir, you will agree with me that this is a very serious matter. I have considerable evidence that it has deterred many good settlers from coming into the place, and in various other ways is acting as a drag upon the progress of our community."

Answer.—This is one more illustration of the adage that mistakes will happen in the best regulated families. Surveyors make mistakes, sometimes perhaps through carelessness. There was no one to check the mistakes of the men who first ran the lines, and, as in this case, the error is discovered only when it is too late to provide any satisfactory remedy. If the error had been discovered before any patents had been given out, and the settlers had at that time agreed to abide by a proper re-survey, the government would have been only too glad to put the matter right. But it is very doubtful, indeed, if even the Dominion Government has the power to correct the error. The

recent judgment in the case of Pockett and Poole about a similar trouble at Neepawa, in Manitoba, makes it extremely doubtful if the government can do anything. The department tried to put that case right, and found the law did not authorize such a change unless all parties were agreeable. The net result of that decision will be that the erroneous surveys will have to stand, and all the division lines, as well as the road work done in connection with them will be permanent. We may say that the department has tried its very best to put these



Residence of W. D. Ruttan, Manitou.

cases right, but they are not, as the law at present stands, permitted to make any change, and it is pretty certain that no change will ever be made on the present lines. This is not only the opinion of The Farmer, but of the best authority to be found in the country to-day.

Chief Justice Taylor's decision was as follows, and it is not likely to be challenged:—

1. That the Dominion government, having parted with their interest to the railway company, it was beyond their power to re-survey, i. e., it was ultra vires of them.
2. That the act authorizing re-survey was passed after acquiring your rights, and it not being in terms retroactive, the government had no power to disturb.
3. That the survey would not be of a part of a township, but must be of the whole township.
4. That the survey must take place after the order-in-council, and not before, and was consequently irregular.
5. That the survey itself was irregular.



Lake Clementi.

M. Maw, Winnipeg, has a change of ad. in this issue, in which prices are quoted for eggs for hatching. See ad.

A DANDY WINDMILL, MAKE IT YOURSELF.

I have a neighbor that made one of the People's Windmills, and I have been watching it closely; it is the best mill I have ever seen and anyone can make one for less than \$10. I am going to make two immediately, and don't see why every farmer cannot have a windmill when he can make it himself for so little money. The mill is durable, powerful and runs easily. Any person can get diagrams and complete directions by sending 48 two-cent stamps to Francis Casey, St. Louis, Mo., U.S.A., and an active man can undoubtedly make money anywhere putting these mills up for others, and I see no use of paying \$50 or \$60 for a mill when you can make one just as good for \$10. A BROTHER FARMER.

FREE EMPLOYMENT BUREAU.

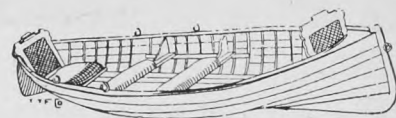
A free public Employment Bureau has been established by the Dominion Government in connection with the immigration work in Manitoba and the Territories for the benefit of farmers and others requiring farm laborers, mechanics or domestic help. Applications should be made in writing to the Commissioner at Winnipeg, or to the agents at Brandon, Calgary, Prince Albert, Edmonton and Dauphin, and should state nature of help required, term of engagement, rate of wages. Forms of application will be mailed on request. None but those suitable for the various work required will be sent out. Address W. F. McCreary, Immigration Commissioner, Winnipeg.

Applications would also be received for a number of young farm laborers from Great Britain, who desire to emigrate within the next few months should they be ensured a year's employment, if satisfactory.

W. F. McCREARY,
1445 Dominion Immigration Commissioner.



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Winnipeg News & Pub. Co., Ltd.

J. B. HEATLEY, Sec. T. A. BELL, Man.

LIVE STOCK.**Shorthorns to the Front.**

The Shorthorns are this year to have special encouragement at the Winnipeg Industrial. Last year many capital animals failed to get recognition, and to

Feeding and Exercise.

A short time ago the writer visited the Minnesota State School of Agriculture, and among other things of interest there saw a dozen 3-year-old Montana steers put up by Prof. Shaw to feed for experimental purposes. The main point of the experiment was to test how far heavy

be weighed. They "kicked like steers" at everything within reach, but after a fortnight had to take to their feed, and have done well since, though not so well as if they had only been visited by the men who feed them. No beast, either for beef or milk, can do so well if subjected to intrusion from strangers as when kept quiet. But, in spite of this, these cattle have made a fair amount of gain, enough, if it can be repeated, to prove that ranche cattle can be made to pay for stall feeding.

They were dehorned before being tied up, though for cattle that could not get at each other to fight, this looks a superfluous process. Prof. Shaw admitted to the writer that these cattle would have done much better in a pen where they would have freedom to move round, and where, being dehorned, they could not hurt each other. He will next year try to get arrangements for feeding in pens or box stalls, so many together, when he is pretty certain to get better results. This plan of tying feeding cattle by the neck is most unnatural, and no more important test in stock-feeding could be tried than to put up a dozen cattle each way, and give an authoritative demonstration of the principle. Both domestic and ranche cattle should be tried, and breeding sows ought to have the same test. Cattle would have to be dehorned at the start, so as to have no bosses. This test cannot be made a day too soon for our enlightenment in this country.

In Scotland feeding of cattle for beef has been practised for a century, and it was rather a rare thing to see any beast, except a milch cow, tied by the neck. In Northern Minnesota an old Aberdeenshire farmer, Wm. Davidson, at the Keystone farm, regularly let loose his whole stock of cattle each day in sections, say 20 at a time, to a division of his feed barn, in which they could move round a couple of hours, drink water from a flowing spring, and lick each other in conformity with the practice so general all over Eastern Scotland and Northumberland of feeding groups of Shorthorns in warm sheds, care always being taken, of course, that there were no bosses to overawe the rest. In some cases the ex-



The Home of the Parr Family, near Crystal City.

modify this to some extent the society will offer fourth prizes wherever the number of exhibits will warrant it and raise the value of the higher prizes to correspond. In addition to this the Dominion Shorthorn Association, recognizing the importance of the western market, will give special prizes as under:—Best bull, any age, 1st \$15, 2nd \$10; best female, any age, 1st \$15, 2nd \$10; young herd, 2 years old or under, \$25. Additions will also be made by the society at home on the Manitoba bred prizes, and Christie & Fares will give a special prize of \$15 for the 2-year-old bull most suitable as a sire of beef steers for export. These liberal offers should help to make the Shorthorn exhibit of 1897 even better than that of 1896.

Breeders of other stock should not feel that by these liberal offerings the Shorthorns are unduly favored. Their numbers, as compared with rival breeds, are an indication that the people want them, and if so we should plan to have the best possible examples. But we want others as well. There is much greater need for improvement in dairy cattle than even for beef breeds. Just now a first-rate cow, when we do see her on an average farm is an accident. Nobody can tell how she was bred, and often no pains is taken to feed and mate her worthily. As a consequence her calves may be much inferior to herself, instead of being superior, as they ought to be, and her feeding is as a rule unworthy of her merits. Where are the Ayrshire and Holstein societies of the east, and what will they do to encourage the use of good bulls here?

H. F. Brown had a splendid sale of Shorthorns on his farm near Minneapolis on May 11. A yearling bull, Gold Dust, out of a Scotch cow, made \$500, and a red roan Scotch cow \$400. Eleven bulls sold for an average of \$232 and 26 females averaged \$154. This fancy scale of prices is very much attributable to the quickened demand for beefy Shorthorns over all the west.

feeding leads to profit. So far it appears that an addition of some pounds a day over what the beast can digest in a thrifty way shows next to no profit—is about as good as wasted. This part of the business Prof. Shaw will report on later on. But the experiment has other points of interest. It is a very general opinion, in which the writer took shares, that ranche cattle are too wild and restless ever to make any profit, if put up for stall feeding. This lot appears to upset that idea. They have since being put up made a gain of



The Farm Residence of Jas. Laidlaw,

Situated about 3 miles north of Clearwater. Mr. Laidlaw is one of the early settlers of Southern Manitoba. He devotes considerable attention to stock, chiefly Shorthorn thoroughbreds and grades. He also raises sheep and pigs. This season he has 75 acres of wheat, besides coarse grains.

75 lbs. live weight per month, though for the first fortnight they were so sulky and savage as to make no gain whatever. They were well graded-up Shorthorns, rather leggy perhaps, and so wild that only a man on horseback with a lasso could get near them. They were first dehorned, and then by means of a chain were dragged up to their stakes by main force, never getting out since, except to

pense was gone to of covering in the "closes" with glass, thus ensuring plenty of sunshine when the sun did shine, which is not too frequent an occurrence in a Scotch winter. It is rather amusing to a man who has been familiar with all this for half a century to read, as the latest thing out in improved Canadian husbandry, of the same thing being introduced by a progressive M. P. in Ontario, and

with the best results. Mr. Mulock has only figured out what had been for well nigh a century a familiar truth. More than 80 years ago George Dunlop, on the farm of Dryburgh, was feeding and growing well-bred steers, and 60 years ago David Walker, at Nisbet Mill, was feeding oil cake, and they knew a good deal more along the same line that is now proclaimed with a flourish of trumpets as in accord with the best physiological principles. The cow having to turn her feed into milk, and not to beef, may need less exercise and more warmth than a beef steer but the principle needs very little confirmation that moderate exercise in a not too rigid temperature is best for beef-making, and in fact for any kind of meat production. In Nebraska, where very great numbers of range steers are fed corn and cake, greatly to the profit of the feeders, the cattle are gradually narrowed in to a more limited area, till they get familiar with their feeders, and are then finished in the same manner, allowing for altered conditions, as all Scotch cattle are now regularly fed. The box stall, not the stake, is the ideal feed arrangement for a western steer, wild or tame, and Prof. Shaw's experience shows that even a range steer can be wintered to more advantage, if need be, than most of us have up till now believed.

There is one point more to be noted. The beef made by cattle that get moderate exercise is valuable lean meat. A beast may, in confinement, by forced feeding, fill up with inside fat, but tallow brings no profit. The quality and flavor will always be superior when the meat is made under the most natural conditions.

Western Stock Growers' Assoc'n.

The first annual meeting of the Western Stock Growers' Association was held at Macleod, Alberta, on April 8 and 9, and was a large and representative gathering. The association commences with a membership of upwards of one hundred, representing 95,000 animals—cattle and horses.

The following officers were elected:—President, D. W. Marsh, Calgary; first vice-president, W. F. Cochrane, Macleod; second vice-president, F. W. Godsall, Pincher Creek; board of management, Wm. Cowan, Bow River district; John Ellis, Medicine Hat district; W. H. Andrews, Maple Creek district; Thos. Curry, Lethbridge district; E. J. Swan, Sheep Creek district; F. S. Stimson, George Emmerson, High River district; A. B. McDonald, D. J. Grier, Willow Creek district; C. Kettles, R. Duthie, Pincher Creek district.

Among other resolutions adopted were the following:—

Requesting the Canadian Pacific Railway to pay adequate compensation for cattle killed on track, and to further reduce existing rates on thoroughbred pedigreed bulls imported from the east; also to enlarge their yards at certain points.

Asking N. W. Legislature to appoint hide inspector under Stock Association ordinance, instead of under brand ordinance as at present.

Memorializing Dominion Government to retain existing water reserves, and to add others when necessary; also to prevent settlers cutting or destroying natural shelter on rivers and creeks. Also memorializing Dominion Government to levy customs duties on United States stock similar to duties levied on Canadian stock, and urging legislation compelling every stockowner to keep one bull with every thirty head of she stock.

Placing a bounty on wolves as follows: \$5 per head on all wolves, other than full-grown bitches, on which the bounty was raised to \$10 per head.

Requesting the legislature to proclaim the whole district covered by the association a bull district—that is, making the gathering of bulls and holding of them between April 1 and July 1 compulsory.

The matter of inspection took up a large portion of the time of the meeting; and, after different plans had been discussed, it was finally decided to appoint inspectors for each district, and great care was taken in the selection of appointees, who are paid 5 cents per head on all animals inspected. While the approval of this plan of inspection was by no means unanimous, it was the best that could be done this year with the means at the disposal of the association, and hopes are entertained that by another year the association will be in such shape that they will be able to employ two competent men to place east and west of the range country at points where all animals can be inspected in transit to market.

Fraudulent Branding.

Cattle thieving is one of the terrors of the honest ranchman, and with a view to corner it up as much as possible, the following addition has been made to the criminal code. The new section is to be numbered 331A, and reads as follows:—

Every one is guilty of an indictable offence and liable to three years' imprisonment, who—

(a) Without the consent of the owner thereof,

(1) Fraudulently takes, holds, keeps in his possession, conceals, receives, appropriates, purchases or sells, or causes or procures, or assists to be taken possession of, concealed, appropriated, purchased or sold, any cattle which is found estray; or

(2) Fraudulently, wholly or partially, obliterates, alters or defaces, or causes or procures to be obliterated, altered or defaced any brand, mark or vent brand on any such cattle, or makes or causes or procures to be made any false or counterfeit brand, mark or vent brand on any such cattle; or

(b) Refuses to deliver up any such cattle to the proper owner thereof or to the person in charge thereof on behalf of such owner, or authorized by such owner to receive such cattle.

Thos. Jasper, Bradwardine, has sold his 3-year-old Shorthorn bull, Roseland Chief, to W. J. Helliwell, Oak Lake, and a yearling Shorthorn to J. Norton, Orrwold.

If any farmer has this year been troubled by goitre in his lambs, we shall be glad to hear the particulars. His name will not be published unless with his consent. The true cause of this disease is still a mystery. We believe that feeding in the house aggravates, if it does not cause it. Well-fed ewes with no exercise bring forth far more lambs with thick necks than those that have to rough it on poorer treatment. Some ewes are more susceptible than others, and over-fed ewes have, as a rule, most lambs affected with lumps in the throat, nearly all of which die.

CONSUMPTION CURED.

An old physician, retired from practice, had placed in his hands by an East India missionary the formula of a simple vegetable remedy for the speedy and permanent cure of Consumption, Bronchitis, Catarrh, Asthma, and all Throat and Lung Affections, also a positive and radical cure for Nervous Debility and all Nervous Complaints. Having tested its wonderful curative powers in thousands of cases, and desiring to relieve human suffering, I will send free of charge to all who wish it, this recipe, in German, French or English, with full directions for preparing and using. Sent by mail by addressing, with stamp, naming this paper. W. A. NOYES, 820 Power's Block, Rochester, N. Y. 1842

FREE TO EVERY MAN

THE METHOD OF A GREAT TREATMENT FOR WEAKNESS OF MEN.

WHICH CURED HIM AFTER EVERY-THING ELSE FAILED.

Painful diseases are bad enough, but when a man is slowly wasting away with nervous weakness, the mental forebodings are ten times worse than the most severe pain. There is no let up to the mental suffering day or night. Sleep is almost impossible and under such a strain men are scarcely responsible for what they do. For years the writer rolled and tossed on the troubled sea of sexual weakness until it was a question whether he had not better take a dose of poison and thus end all his troubles. But providential inspiration came to his aid in the shape of a combination of medicines that not only completely restored the general health, but enlarged his weak, emaciated parts to natural size and vigor, and he now declares that any man who will take the trouble to send his name and address may have the method of this wonderful treatment free. Now when I say free I mean absolutely without cost, because I want every weakened man to get the benefit of my experience.

I am not a philanthropist, nor do I pose as an enthusiast, but there are thousands of men suffering the mental tortures of weakened manhood who would be cured at once could they but get such a remedy as the one that cured me. Do not try to study out how I can afford to pay the few postage stamps necessary to mail the information, but send for it and learn that there are a few things on earth that although they cost nothing to get they are worth a fortune to some men and mean a lifetime of happiness to most of us. Write to Thomas Slater, Box 2047, Kalamazoo, Mich., and the information will be mailed in a plain sealed envelope. 1883



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Is especially adapted to please the commercial trade.

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Toronto Horse Show.

At this show both fancy and draft stock are shown, and this year it was fixed for a date when farmers were too busy to attend. Fancy horses were in the ascendant, and city people turned out well to see them. There was in the classes most interesting to farmers a good deal of kicking against the judges, and on this account some of the best were withdrawn by their owners after they had been brought on the ground. The first to break out was Mr. Cochrane, of Hillhurst, whose fine Hackney filly Isabel, 2nd at the Boston show, was placed 3rd here, and he at once drew out all his other entries.

Two Shire stallions came in, the 4-year-old, Duke of Blagdon 1st; Darnley, an old horse, 2d. Clydes were the smallest show for ten years. Davies' Prince of Quality, son of Cedric, 1st in aged horses; Graham Bros.' Young Mae Queen was 1st in stallions of 1894. Both are American bred. In the best stallion, any age, MacQueen was placed 1st, and Davies at once withdrew all his mares. There has been bad feeling before at Toronto horse shows and if the directors cannot get reliable judges, or keep horses over the show once they have come on the ground, this kind of work will bring the whole business into discredit.

It may be added here that Col. Holloway, the breeder of Prince of Quality, has recently sold another stallion, Prince Charming, grandson of Cedric, to Messrs. Sorby, Guelph. Thus the leading Clydes of Canada are now American bred. Somehow they do not find the same favor in the States as other draft breeds, while Canada puts more faith in Clydes than ever. It is for this reason mainly that American Clydes, both male and female, go to Canada, and even to England.

Band, Herd and Flock.

Chas. Lyons, Montgomery, has purchased a registered Shorthorn bull from Jos. Callin, Whitewood.

John E. Smith, Brandon, Man., has gone east to purchase a carload of Shorthorns. He is expected back about the 20th of the month.

Joseph Lawrence & Sons, Clearwater, Manitoba, inform us that they intend disposing of their stock bull, Indian Warrior, at the Winnipeg Industrial this summer.

Jas. B. Hawkes, Balgonie, has purchased from W. McMichael, of that place, the 14 months' old bull, "King of the West." This animal was brought from Gorrie, Ont., and was bred by W. L. Wilson. His sire, "Blue Ribbon," won first prize three years in succession at Toronto.

Birtle spring show was held on April 21 with a small attendance. Diplomas were awarded to Jas. Cumming for his heavy draught horse Kintyre Hero, in the carriage class to Robt. Neil's Prince Tippto, and to R. Collingwood's Bourbonnais in the roadsters, and to A. Yeandies Shorthorn, the only bull present.

The spring show at Shoal Lake was held on April 20th. J. B. Thompson, of Hamiota, acted as judge on horses. The following is a list of the prize winners:—Heavy draught, 1st, Kilburn, owned by Collis & DeWinton; 2nd, Bathrock, owned by D. J. McDonald. Agricultural or General Purpose, 1st, Laleu, owned by W. J. Lee; 2nd, Arrigo, owned by Jas. Aylesworth. Roadsters, 1st, Prince Rupert, owned by McDonald Brothers; 2nd, Roy, owned by D. Morrison.

W. D. Shattuck, of Davisburg, Alta., has bought from J. I. Hobson, President of the Dominion Shorthorn Association, a very fine young bull, Royal Standard. This bull got 1st at Toronto and elsewhere, and is a grandson of Barmpton Hero, whose stock has won more prizes than any other bull in Canada.

At Russell show, in heavy draught, Eustace & Paulet's "Bellman" took 1st, and Murdoch Young's "Grove Lively" 2nd. In 2-year-old draughts, W. Mustard's "Silver Jim" got first, and H. McDonald's Prince 2nd. Thos. Yeandle's Albert Victor 1st in the thoroughbred class, and Thos. McLennan's "Troubadour" 1st in the carriage class.

Alf. Garrett, of Mowbray, Man. is making preparations for engaging in the ranching business, and intends to leave about the first of May with 500 head of yearlings and two-year-olds for a ranch in the vicinity of Medicine Hat. He intends driving the entire distance, allowing the animals to feed on the way, and expects to reach his destination two or three months after starting.

A skilled observer in Minnesota claims that the striped gopher is a great consumer of cut worms, and is to that extent a true friend of the farmer. There may be truth in this statement, and though it may be no sufficient reason for tolerating them, it would be a service if some one would, a few weeks from now, examine the stomach of one or two gophers, and see if they really devour anything but wheat.

The Minnedosa Tribune says:—"Many farmers were in town on Monday with live hogs for shipment. One farmer had four, which together weighed 1,625 lbs. One of them, it was thought, would weigh over 600 pounds. You do not hear these men say there is no profit in hogs." There was much less profit in these hogs than might have been got. It was only the rise in prices that kept them from turning out a loss. The 200-pound hog is the pig for profit every time.

The Chicago Drovers' Journal says:—"The supply of breeding bulls has not been so short in a long time as at present. There are hundreds of people who want choice young breeding bulls, and there are very few people who have such stock for sale. It has been a long, tough siege for bull raisers, but now, after a long period of selling at little better than beef prices, they are strictly in it, and could do a land office business if they had the bulls." This shortage in the States has been a very good thing for the Ontario breeders, who have cleared off about everything they had to sell.

At Regina, before Mr. Trant, J. P., a charge was preferred against O. M. Sutton, of Tregarva, by J. A. Petrie, of allowing a stallion to run at large. The case was dismissed, the evidence showing that the stallion was in a band of horses which Sutton was driving to water, and that Petrie, whose rig was broken by the animal, was not on a road, but on Sutton's land. Mr. Trant pointed out that, even in case of conviction, the ordinance, while prohibiting the running at large of stallions, provided no penalty for an offence. If this is so, a law that provides no penalty against offenders is a delusion and a farce.

Leslie Smith, well-known here years ago as a stock breeder and judge, has recently succeeded in placing a car of good registered Clydesdales in this province. They were the property of N. P. Clarke, St. Cloud, Minnesota, for whom Mr. Smith is now manager. The purchasers were:—N. E. Siddons, Stonewall—Oscar,

sire, King Harry, tracing back to Old Times. S. Jennings, Moosomin—McCaskill, 6-year-old son of McGregor. John McLeod, Ninga—McJannet, another son of McGregor. He also sold to J. & D. Stevenson, Wawanesa, two imported mares; to Alf. Chambers, a Prince of Wales mare; to Frank Noble, another Prince of Wales mare; and to Sam. Lyall, a Prince Patrick filly.

James Ross, who is a well-known rancher at Lethbridge, and went home last fall with a lot of cattle for the Glasgow market, has just brought back a choice Clydesdale stallion, which he will place this season for service in the Virrden district. This promising animal, Young Keir Darnley (8716) is coming 5 years old, stands 16.3, color, dark bay, is by Young Lord Keir, out of a daughter of the renowned Darnley, and has gained two first prizes at the local shows in Aberdeenshire. A horse of individual merit, on short legs, he has in him the blood of such famous old sires as Sir Walter Scott and Young Lofty, and should be a great acquisition to the draft horse interests of the district where he is to serve.

J. G. Barron, of Carberry, failed to get all he wanted on his recent eastern trip, but has got some very good ones. A yearling bull, Lord Stanley 6th, by Scarlet Velvet, 21466, dam, Centennial Isabella 30th, 24415, and a dark roan nine-year-old cow, Gipsy Queen 2nd, by Prince 3666, dam Gipsy Queen (imp.) 5139. A red yearling heifer, Nonpareil's Beauty, 2nd by Scarlet Velvet 21466, dam Nonpareil Beauty. They are from J. & W. Russell, Richmond Hill, Ont., from whom he bought his very useful herd bull now so well-known as a sire of choice beef stock. Along with the Barron lot came a yearling bull, Duke of Richmond, for Mr. John Mack, Montrose, bred by Scarlet Velvet 21446, dam Centennial Isabella 24th, 24410.

Wm. Kitson, Burnside, writes:—"I have sold one of my stock Berkshire boars, Champion Prince 2nd, No. 2982, to Pat. McGrath, of Oak Bluff, Man., and am importing a young one from the east. I am likewise importing another pair of mammoth bronze turkeys, of large size. They each took first prize in their class last winter at Chicago, Ill. I am also renewing my pen of Toulouse geese from Indiana, U. S., and am collecting a large pen of Light Brahma poultry from Canadian and American yards, the latter from Missouri. These are supposed to be well up in their breeding. From what I can learn, the Light Brahma is one of the best breeds for winter laying, as well as one of the largest and best for the table, and for standing confinement during the long winters remarkably well.

William Grogan, Swan Lake, has recently imported from the east a car of capital stock. It includes a 2-year-old Clydesdale stallion and yearling bull, from the well-known breeder, J. J. Davidson, Balsam. From John Campbell, Woodville, a roan cow, well-known in eastern showyards; a yearling roan heifer and 2-year-old red heifer. Mr. Campbell is still better known as a breeder of Shropshires, and the lot includes a ram, Fairview Stamp, of the very best breeding; a pair of imported ewes from the Brown-Jones flock. From D. G. Hanmer & Sons, a shearling ram and two shearling ewes. From John Miller & Sons, three ewes. From A. McKay, Woodville, a pair of ewes. Mr. Grogan also imports two Berkshire boars, a Tamworth boar and two sows. This importation should do credit to the buyer, and prove a valuable addition to the breeding stock of the district.

DAIRY.

Home Butter Making.

By C. C. Macdonald, Dairy Commissioner.

ARTICLE V.

PACKING BUTTER.

After the butter is properly worked, as described in Article IV, it should be packed for market as quickly as possible. In packing butter, it should be done with a view to tidiness in the very greatest degree. A slovenly package is an abomination to any market, and is largely the cause of a glutted market. People do not want to buy butter when it is put up in a dirty or ill-made package. There are different ways of packing butter, but in every case tidiness must be the watchword. The taste and fancies of the buyer must be studied and catered to in every case to ensure a ready market. Some people may want butter put up in tubs and some in other ways, and to establish our "Home butter trade," the people who buy our butter must get it as they want it. I have known Manitoba dairy butter to be placed in lard and candy pails and sent to market. This is a very careless practice, and it seems to me that farm butter-makers endowed with ordinary common sense would not think of doing such a thing. These pails may have been used with a view to cheapness, but really they are very expensive packages when the butter spoils in them, as it invariably does. I do not purpose, however, in this article to say how butter should not be packed, but how it should be done, hoping that the instructions will be followed out.

THE PACKAGE.

For the home butter package the tub and the square pound print is the most desired at present. I would not advise using the square box, as that is a creamery butter package, and usually bears the creamery brand, which is placed on the box by the manufacturers of the box, and its use at the home dairy would leave the user liable to conviction by law and a heavy fine for false label, which comes under the Dominion Government Foods Act. In packing butter into a tub, the tub should be lined with good quality of parchment paper. This paper does not cost much, and will pay for itself in extra price of butter when the buyers know that the tubs are lined. A parchment paper lined tub will preserve the quality of the butter fully fifty per cent better than a tub that is not lined, and the butter will be worth from one to two cents per lb. more. The best parchment paper to use is that which weighs 50 pounds to the ream. Always insist upon having that, and buy no other; light, thin paper is of very little use.

LINING THE PACKAGE.

In placing the lining of parchment paper into the tub, first put a circular piece in the bottom of the tub, just the size to fit; then put the side lining in the tub, allowing half an inch to lap on the bottom circle, and allow half an inch to lap over the top of the butter when the tub is full. The side linings and circles can be bought ready cut to fit any sized tub. Scald the tubs thoroughly, and then soak them with strong salt and water for 24 hours before using.

PACKING.

Great care must be exercised in packing butter to have all parts of the tub filled, so that no air spaces will be left in the sides or bottom of the tubs. The

first layer of butter put in the tub is of the most importance. A butter packer made for the purpose should be used, as it is impossible to pack butter properly without it. Have the first layer thoroughly packed in, and then the tub may be easily filled; it is better to use the butter packer more on the sides of the butter than in the centre. All parts of the butter should be kept level, however, until the tub is full. Fill the package up to within about a quarter of an inch of the top, putting the butter in at the rate of 2 or 3 pounds at a time, and packing each layer firmly. Then smooth the butter off on the top by cutting with a knife. Now lap the side lining down and place a parchment circle, to fit, on the top of the butter; make a paste of salt and water and fill the remaining quarter of an inch of the tub with the salt paste; place the cover on, and the butter is ready for market.

THE SQUARE PRINT.

For immediate use, the square pound brick of butter is very desirable. This print should be plain and smooth, having no carvings or flourishes about it. The butter should be wrapped in parchment paper. The paper can be purchased cut ready for use; the size should be 8x11 inches. These sheets of paper may be printed with indelible ink, so that they can be put into water without the ink running. The printing should read something like the following:—

FRESH MADE DAIRY BUTTER.

Oak Lawn Farm.

J. C. Brown,

P. O. Address ———.

In printing the butter, the print is pushed down into the butter while it is on the butter-worker. When the printer is full, the butter is cut off at the bottom of the printer with the butter spade, so as to make the butter smooth. The paper, which is soaked in cold water, is taken out of the water and laid on the worker, and the printer placed on the paper just when the printing comes, and the butter

NOTICE.

THE MANITOBA DAIRY ASSOCIATION desire to draw attention to the following offer: To all old members, who have failed this year to pay their annual fee in February an opportunity is given to pay the annual fee of \$1.00 up to the 1st of June, next. On receipt of this fee the Secretary-Treasurer will forward them a copy of the Annual Report, containing all papers and addresses presented at the Convention, and they will receive weekly throughout the season, beginning 1st of June and ending 1st of Nov. next, a weekly bulletin of the dairy markets as telegraphed from Montreal. All monies to be sent to the Secretary-Treasurer.

1927

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364 Main St., Winnipeg.

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than the old one.

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Agents Everywhere.

is pushed out of the printer by pressing the stem of the printer; then the paper is wrapped smoothly over the butter and folded neatly at the ends. Here we have a clean, tidy, attractive package, which will find a ready market if shipped fresh. The prints should always weigh a full pound; the printer can be adjusted so as to make a full pound or a little over, and it is better to have it a little over the 16 ounce mark than to be light in weight.

MARKETING BUTTER.

I would not advise holding butter over for any length of time, but would strongly advise selling regularly as fast as the butter is made at the then current market price. Let the consumers have the butter fresh, and they will use more of it; in the long run, the price that will be realized, taking one year with another, will be fully as great when the butter is disposed of regularly as when it is held until it becomes stale, and with regular sales there will always be the advantage of a clean market. Butter in prints cannot be held for a long time; it must be sold as fast as made. If butter is to be held in tubs at the farm, it should be brined every week. This is done by making a strong brine of salt and pure cold water, strong enough to hold up a sound egg. Pour in each tub all the brine it will hold. Usually tubs leak more or less, so it is necessary that the butter should be looked after each week, and the tub kept full of brine while it is being stored.

(To be Continued.)

Note.—There will be one more article in the June Farmer to complete this series. Any questions that the readers of The Farmer may wish to ask will be most cheerfully answered through the columns of The Farmer.—C. C. M.

Progressive Butter Making.

In his annual report to the Manitoba Dairy Association, President Hettle says: "In my own experience with the Manitou creamery I found that during the latter part of May and the month of June the butter was not up to the mark. It was not that there was any bad taste, but there was a marked absence of flavor. In looking round for a cause for this, I came to the conclusion that the late spring and the large quantities of water in the swales and swamps was the cause of this lack of flavor. There was no flavor in the feed, consequently none in the butter. After the pasture got drier there was a marked improvement, and the butter made in the latter part of the season was extra fine. It is well to keep all these things in mind, so that the experience of the past may do us good in the future."

There is a deal of suggestion between the lines of what Mr. Hettle says above. "There was no flavor in the feed, consequently none in the butter." If it takes till mid-summer before the feed can give a generous flavor to the butter, the question that naturally rises is where can we get the flavor? And if the spongy condition of the feed caused by the excessive rains of last spring was partly to blame for the lack of flavor, would a few pounds of chop given each cow daily have given a better flavor at moderate cost. Swamp grass is often the earliest. The warm rays of the sun on shallow water cause rapid growth, and cattle eat it freely. But the feeding value is somewhat doubtful, and the mixed herbage of the drier hills, if there are no noxious weeds in it, should supply the flavor needed. But there is much need of investigation regarding profit from cows. If we can only get the right flavor after midsummer, our butter may be fairly merchantable, but

will not take the highest place in the market. It is the opinion of The Farmer that at the prices for bran and rough grains now current, three or four pounds a day of chop or millstuffs fed to milch cows during their first six weeks on the grass would be a paying investment. It may not be necessary to feed more than the natural pasture supplies for the four months from midsummer to fall, but if cream is worth at the rate of 14c. to 15c. to the patron for butter, there can be little question of the wisdom of feeding some, till the natural pasture has proper body and flavor as well.

We are drifting into, let us hope, a system of profitable dairying, but drift-



Residence of A. Doig, M. P. P., Glenboro.

ing before the wind never made a good sailor, and certainly never will make a successful dairyman. Before we are likely to make any real profit out of creameries, the selection, breeding, feeding and general management of the dairy cow must have a good deal more attention paid them here in the future than has ever been given in the past. Slipshod work is sure to lead to worse results in dairy work than in any other branch of farming, and what we need to learn along this line will not be mastered in one year by the most careful student. In co-operative dairying the law of the survival of the fittest does not get free scope. A poor crowd of patrons all round him will do very much to keep



Farm Home of Wm. Hasselfield,
Four miles north-west of Manitou, Man.

down the few good ones mixed up with them. A general upheaval is what we need to raise the dairy system of the new west to the right level for combined honor and profit.

One part of improved work must be to consider the available extension of the milking period in the fall by the use of succulent feed. Every man that reads a farming paper must now be familiar with the benefits to be got from the use of succulent feeds, such as green corn, after the natural herbage has dried up. Green sheaf oats are equally valuable, and if the man who reads this will sow a few acres of oats or barley any time before the end of June, he will be sure of one of the most profitable feeds, and at the

lowest possible cost, for every kind of beast grown on a farm. If you never tried it before, begin now. Keep in mind that there is no place worth having in the dairy world, perhaps not in any world, for the man who merely means well but wants to go at an easy pace. No matter how well you mean, if there is not enough of you or in you to fill the bill.

Dairy Cow Possibilities.

At Edmonton, up till a very recent date, it was possible to go into any wheat field and select samples of about every variety of that grain to be found in Canada. This blend of all sorts ground in a good old pair of stones made excellent flour, and even a skilled physiologist could hardly have demonstrated that the bread so made was not as good to make bone and muscle as if all the wheat had been pure Red Fyfe. The men who by hundreds are beginning to patronize our up-to-date creameries are, as a rule, getting up their milk supply on the same principle as was quite good enough for grain growing at Edmonton for nearly all of its past history. There may be still staunch old-timers around Edmonton who see no reason to make a fuss about special varieties of wheat, but there are others who believe that one good variety kept pure will do them more good.

There are in all the northwest creamery patrons who get up their milk supply on much the same methods as prevailed in the far northwest in primitive times. They cannot see why the farming papers keep on talking about milking breeds and dairy type, and can always point to some worthy cow, bred at random, that beats some other cow with a pedigree. They may be quite right about the facts in the cases they found upon for their disbelief in special preparation for a special purpose. But their faith is built on exceptional cases. A few worthy heathens can be mentioned, whose religion, such as it was, placed them on a higher moral level than a good many Jews we read of in the Bible and a good many men in Christian lands to-day, some of them church members. But Christianity as a reliable source of moral power, as embodied in the life of hundreds and thousands of men to-day, all the way down from old man Gladstone to that old Yorkshireman you know, who makes such awful havoc of the Queen's English when he exhorts, is not to be named in the same day with the best thing ever achieved by sages like Plato and Socrates.

There is not such a wide gap between our best cows and our worst as between average heathenism and average Christianity, but the gap is so wide that we cannot too soon try to bridge it over. One bridge of the very best kind is experience, and what we must reach after is not the best bridge known in the world, but the best we can get. There are lots of very poor cows, that want to be sent to the butcher whenever he can be got to take them. But there are lots more quite good enough to serve as a foundation for a class of cows that will be as well worth keeping as are the profitable special purpose cows of Oxford county, Ont., to their present owners. We want special effort to produce this special and highly desirable result. And we won't get it without such effort. There is no middle course. The men who own the cows which give \$15 and \$20 worth of cream in a season must move upward, or move out. The paper by D. Munroe, in a recent issue of The Farmer, may with profit be read and re-read by everyone interested in cow profit. But the best of all books to a student, who will use it right-

ly, is the cow herself, if carefully studied, and the best of all dairy science schools is the school of experience. There is raw material enough in the country now to build good paying cows. What is most needed is skilled builders.

Skimmings.

Pilot Mound has made its first shipment for the season, price 18 cents, delivered at the local station.

Besides his engagements with the Manitou and McGregor creameries, President Hettle, of the Dairy Association, will also control that at Ninga for the coming season.

The Whitelaw Co., at Brandon, has sent out circulars guaranteeing 15 cents a pound to patrons for all butter they make. This company has a Kootenay branch, and will thus be in a first-rate position for securing the best prices for the product of their creamery.

Moose Jaw creamery commenced operations on May 12, E. H. Moorehouse in charge. Considerable improvements and alterations have been made at a cost of \$1,000. Its capacity is 3,000 lbs. per day, but production meantime will be much lower, say 4,000 lbs. per week. About 800 cows are expected to contribute.

Queensland, the very hottest of the Australian colonies, has just shipped 60 tons of butter to the English market and sold it at the highest price going there. It was raised on the Darling downs, a high pastoral district, and taken home in cool compartments, where it was kept at an even temperature of 30 degrees, but not frozen.

The Carberry creamery started on May 3, Harry Piggott in charge. They start the season with good support that is likely to be considerably increased. The company expect a large increase in the number of patrons this season, and are starting up under very favorable auspices, having put in a new boiler and engine with which to operate the machinery.

A Glasgow provision merchant has been fined for selling "filled" cheese. It was made of skim milk and oleomargarine of American manufacture. The new United States minister of agriculture is to take special means this summer to capture the British butter market, but the trade in oleo is too important to those engaged in it to be lightly given up. Enormous quantities of it are worked up into butter in Holland, and even in Denmark.

Dairy Commissioner Robertson has now pretty fully organized his arrangements for shipping to England butter and other Canadian produce. There will be cold storage accommodation on seventeen steamships from Montreal this summer, and besides this there will be fortnightly shipments from Quebec, St. John, Halifax, and monthly from Charlottetown, with railway cold storage cars, making direct connection. Cold storage will be arranged by the government and two men in England will watch the openings for Canadian produce in the English market, living there permanently. Prof. Robertson will himself visit England in June for the same purpose. Trial shipments of fruit have been arranged for from Grimsby, and there will be a weekly consignment.

Joseph Evans, Laggan, Alta., writes: "I am well pleased with the paper, and the Horse Book I would not be without for three times the price of it."



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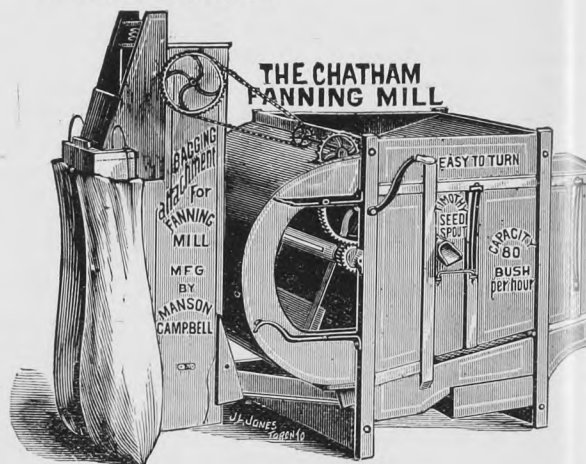
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OVER
"CHEAPSIDE"

J. D. Caswell, Rosthern, Sask., writes: "The Farmer is very much improved in appearance this year, also in quality. It is read by all in our house."

Hail Insurance Bills.

—Two more hail insurance bills have come to grief. What makes the failure more noteworthy is the fact that they were launched by two practical farmers of long experience and well-fitted to deal with farming questions. The proposal for a general assessment to cover the risks of one section of the farming community is evidently unpalatable. We work in some lines on the same principle without demur.

A Manitoban's Views.

W. Wenman, Souris, Man., writes as follows:—"I pitched my tent on this section 16 years since, I put in a few acres of crop on breaking. The wheat was sown the last week in May. I also sowed a few oats. The wheat escaped the frost, but the oats were a little frozen. However, I had a few to sell the following spring at \$1 per bushel. I grew enough wheat and oats, with four acres

of wheat, cattle, etc., to that extent we make slow progress towards the attainment of a fortune. I may say fortunes, as commonly understood, are not made in farming, but home comforts and independence can be attained by perseverance in this country, I believe easier and with more certainty than in any other. I do not agree with the wonderful tales and immigration pamphlets published and distributed all over the world to bring in all classes. Ours is an agricultural country, and it is not adapted for all sorts and conditions of men (rather the latter are not adapted to the former). The class needed are those who have had some experience in farming, the more the better, and if they come, as I have stated above, to build up a home, and not on trial, there is little doubt of success for them, provided they put their hands to the plow in earnest. This applies to young men even without a dollar. By working out a year or two, they soon get a chance of working their way upward and getting land of their own. Another class, a man of say 35 or 40 years old (but not over that, with a family of boys, and all brought up to farming, would, if frugal and industrious, soon make a comfortable home. I am not an immigration agent. I have always refused to advise people to come to these parts. Still, I think there is no country that has more advantages than this for a farmer. Drawbacks we have here. Where are there none? Cold weather we have, and too much of it; we have also fine and agreeable weather, as fine as can be wished for.

And now, Mr. Editor, I will go back to my theme of the comforts and surroundings of a farm home. Have a kitchen garden large enough for the female portion to have a few flowers for them to pass a few pleasant hours, but on no account do I advocate their working in the former except they choose to drop in the seed, and so pass some pleasant time with the husband, brother or father, as the case may be. If the male portion have hard work and long hours in the field, the female has her drudgery (it amounts to that in some cases) in providing for the family, making and mending clothes, etc. Let the garden be protected by a fence of some sort to keep out cattle, pigs, poultry, etc. Have the trees planted in sufficient quantity to make wind-breaks, but plant all the time



A Snap Shot of Galician Immigrants at Immigration Sheds Winnipeg, prior to departure for Provincial Points.

People with no children are heavily taxed for the education of their neighbors', and no public complaint is made. It seems absurd that the owners of ten or fifteen sections should be taxed heavily to provide a teacher for the families of two of their number. Only think of it—\$400 a year taxes for the benefit of two families. Yet we grin and bear it. But a cent an acre on wheat rouses general opposition. The failure of these last two bills will drive us back on the old Provincial Association, or still further back, to take the risks each man for himself. There can be little doubt that some districts are more liable to hail storms than others, and even the limitation of the assessment for insurance to the areas actually under crop would hardly be fair to the men whose crop has never been injured in that way. Our western friend, John McTurk, wants more Shorthorn bees and fewer acres of grain, so that even when hail does sweep over a district the wreck may be gathered up and turned into very excellent feed. Many an acre of frosted or half hailed out grain that has been left uncut to feed the fire could have been turned into good money if fed to beef cattle or dairy cows. No matter who is to be the next man to promote provincial legislation as a remedy for hail losses, his measure must be framed on the principle of payment in proportion to the protection he is to get, and as far as possible in proportion to the prospective risk he incurs. The well-meant efforts of Messrs. Riddle and Sirett were not based on this principle, hence their rejection.

Another elevator and wheat buying combination has been formed, with the following well-known men to control it: Messrs. Parrish and Lindsay, Brandon; W. A. Walker, Winnipeg; Adamson, Morden; Thompson, Carnduff; and Chalmers, Manitou. They already own a good many elevators and propose next season to buy at all the best points.

of barley, to seed 40 acres the following spring. This crop was very good and free of frost. The first summer I, with the assistance of two sons, put up a sod shanty and a log house 19x26. I also made a start of planting trees. I beg of your readers to note: I came here to make a home (not on trial, if I liked the country), and my idea of a home is a comfortable house, surrounded by trees to break the wind, to afford some shade, and add to the beauty of a home on the bare prairie. I am surprised so few have done this. It appears to me many came here with the idea of trying the experiment of Manitoba farming and did not



A Typical Manitoba Homestead.

think of any improvements around the home, as they might not like the country well enough to settle down here. More sanguine people (myself included) thought we should soon make a fortune, as we had little doubt of the capabilities of the soil, although the prospects of an outlet for wheat, except by the C. P. R., then just commenced building, did not encourage us. But farming here, as in other parts of the Dominion, and in any other country, is not a hasty way of making a fortune, especially as other countries have arisen and competed with us in supplying the necessities of life to Britain. All this has lowered the value

you have, and when planted and protected, see they are cultivated, and do not allow the grass to smother them. If they are planted in rows, which they should be, of course, the cultivator and one horse will do the greater part of the work in one or two hours once in three weeks."

Note.—Mr. Wenman is a man of established reputation, a good south of England farmer before he came here, and well connected there. His place is the best testimony to his own capacity and that of his family, and his opinion that a capable man with a growing family, is the best of all settlers, has always been strictly maintained by The Farmer.

The Crop in Buenos Ayres.

Advices from the Argentine show that the wheat of that republic will not be this year a serious competitor in the world's markets. A special correspondent of the Northwestern Miller says:—

Everything that could possibly happen against the wheat crop has happened, and we are to-day in a most sorry plight. The locusts did a lot of damage, but the storms that have swept over the country since the harvest commenced, have done, if possible, more damage than the locusts did. In point of fact, the country has been swept bare, as far as the province of Sante Fe is concerned, so has Entre Rios. From the former the exports may reach 7,250,000 bushels, but from Entre Rios there will be nothing, and it is even doubtful if it will have sufficient for home consumption. In the south of the province of Buenos Aires, things are a shade better and the crop is promising well. Taking everything into consideration, I do not expect the export surplus of the whole country to exceed 12,000,000 to 13,000,000 bushels. This is, indeed, a sad picture to look upon, after having had a prospect of an export surplus of from 29,000,000 to 30,000,000 bushels.

A great quantity of the wheat harvested in Santa Fe, which, when growing, appeared to have a full ear, on threshing proved to yield less than expected, as a large quantity had been blighted and scorched. I do not remember a more unsatisfactory harvest season than the present; storms have been the order of the day, and, on an average, have occurred twice to three times a week. This, of course, has prevented the wheat from drying properly, and what was not cut was swept down by the hail, rain and wind.

The wheat crop of Uruguay is a failure from the same reason.

There is no use in trying to hide the badness of things, and so my readers can thoroughly rely on my statements as to the failure of the crop. I have only to inform them that a commission has been formed in the two distressed provinces and application has been made to the national government for help.

After a careful study of the subject, I have come to the conclusion that the loss to the country through the failure of the wheat and flax crops amounts to \$110,000,000 paper, and this, coming on the top of an inferior harvest, has brought nothing but ruin and despair into many a poor farmer's home.

To make matters worse, the maize crop, which had commenced to show promise of a fair yield, and to be about to make up for the loss in wheat, has also suffered severely from the late storms, and, in the province of Buenos Aires in the north and west districts, and in the province of Santa Fe, the young locusts have got the upper hand and have devoured everything.

An old English lady was asked, "What is the meaning of this yer jewbilee?" "Well, my dear," she answered, "'tis this way—if you've been married to a man fifty year, and the man's alive, 'tis a golden weddin'; if a's dead, 'tis a jewbilee."

All the strength a man possesses has come from the enemies he has conquered and the obstacles he has overcome. It is the difficult lesson that yields the largest return and measures the largest growth.—Rev. S. L. Batten.

I consider a human soul without education like marble in the quarry, which shows none of its inherent beauties until the skill of the polisher fetches out the colors, makes the surface shine, and discovers every ornamental cloud, spot, and vein that runs through the body of it.—Addison.

Manurial Value.

Barnyard manure or stable manure possesses certain valuable qualities arising from the large quantity of vegetable matter which it contains. This vegetable matter is beneficial in many ways. It supplies a stock of vegetable mould, or humus, that is often lacking in light soils. This humus absorbs moisture and heat, and retains the nitrates set free in the soil. This valuable adjunct to the proper state of fertility is too often overlooked by the advocates of exclusive chemical fertilizers.

The mechanical effect of manure is also of great consequence, as it lightens very heavy soils, by making them open, porous and easy of cultivation, while it supplies moisture and "body" to lands that are naturally of too light a nature.

Manure also promotes a quick fermentation that is congenial to all plants, one of the results of which is the conversion of nitrogen from a raw state to nitrates that are suitable for plant consumption. On this account it is used with benefit in conjunction with other nitrogen supplies, especially as it also, in a measure, fixes and retains this soluble nitrogen and thus prevents waste. Manure is full of various germs or bacteria, without which fermentation cannot go on. And while we do not as yet know all about the action of bacteria in the soil, it is quite evident that under many circumstances manure may supply just the microbes needed to set up fermentations in the soil that serve a useful purpose. Only in this way can certain beneficial actions of manure be accounted for.—American Agriculturist.

Note—There is one point overlooked in this excellent summary of the advantages of farmyard manure. In this new country especially there is a vast quantity of mineral plant food lying dormant because undissolved, and therefore unfit for immediate use by the plants on the surface. This capital stock Nature does not perhaps intend to be drawn on so easily by the spendthrift who wants to hurry out of the land every thing that can be turned into money, and then leave it a profitless wilderness. This dormant stock of plant food can, by the use of a very moderate amount of stable manure, be dissolved and rendered profitable, as every one can testify that has tried it. By and by even summer-fallow will need less or more of stable manure to aid in the cooking, as plant food, of the crude chemical and mineral matters, which at present are prepared in the off year by natural agencies alone. The great point is to prepare this available plant food so that each crop shall have enough and no more than it really needs. The overplus is as good as wasted.

As a proof of the permanence of even farmyard manure, a well-known farmer says that he shifted his stable seven years ago, and the ground still bears a crop so strong as to lie down regularly every year. He also finds that on good land it is much safer to plow shallow than deep. Rotted pasture grass makes a splendid crop of wheat with him, and to prevent too rank growth he sows extra thick, which causes ten days' earlier ripening. He is a great believer in surface manuring, much on the same lines as is followed by C. E. Ivens, described on page 86 of our March issue. There is no doubt that to manure in this way ensures an early and fine crop of grain, wheat preferably.

In cases where special pains have been taken to multiply new varieties of potatoes very large yields have been got from small quantities of seed in a single season. The seed is first cut to single eyes and planted over fresh horse manure, well tramped down, with a few inches of soil, say four, laid above. On this the seed is planted and buried by as much more mould.

When two or more shoots show from one set, the soil is stripped off and the strongest one taken off. In three weeks several extra shoots can be taken from one hill and planted in rich soil, mixed with leaf mould and sand. In this way 500 lbs have been got from one pound of seed in one season.

The other day, before the Tariff Commission, some evidence was presented to show that the Western Canadian farmer has sometimes a rather hard row to hoe. Professor Long, one of the highest authorities on English agriculture, in discussing the situation there, says:—"At this moment to farm is but to gain a bare livelihood, and often from hand to mouth. There is no other industry or occupation above that of a servant that promises so little, or in which a competency may not be secured by the prudent and the industrious. The tiller of the soil is presumably repaid in the pleasure which his occupation affords, but of late years there is a limit to that pleasure—and enjoyment is out of the question when failing crops and hungry cattle haunt the mind of a tenant, anxious to do his best to make both ends meet."

In his report for 1896 D. H. McFadden, V. S., Emerson, states that in all the cases of anthrax of calves and young stock brought under his notice, the loss was due to their having been pastured on land that had been overflowed in the spring. If this is correct, the same cause should lead to the same result this year in the flooded districts along the Red river especially. Dr. Young, Manitou, reports very strongly against cheap American range horses, owing to the great risk of their introducing glanders. He says: "However free they may have been from any form of contagious disease at the time of leaving the ranges, or however free the range itself may have been from disease, yet the fact remains that they are driven over hundreds of miles of territory, exposed to all kinds of hardship, and contact with disease in every form."

A Toronto, Ontario, dispatch of April 23 states that the Dominion Cattle Breeders' Association are arranging a series of shipments of pure bred stock to the Northwest. At that date a car was started at Guelph, taking Galloways from D. McCrae for J. H. Tinney, Dunmore, Alberta; Polled Angus from James Bowman for Oak Lake, Manitoba; Short-horns from J. and W. Russell, Richmond Hill, were taken at Toronto, and the load will be completed at Myrtle. The car will be in charge of James Yale, late of Elder's Mills. The experiment will be repeated if more stock offers. The east is about cleaned out of Shorthorn bulls of decent quality, and it is just possible that the mistake may be made of sending out the culls in this way, and thus checking what might prove a capital means of supplying the needs of the Northwest. Beefy bulls of good constitution are the thing wanted. Show form and pedigree are good, but breeding power is the main thing. The plan thus started of sending out car lots of good breeding stock from the east in charge of a reliable stockman is sure to give a great stimulus to western breeding. In the car above referred to were bulls from Arthur Johnstone to J. H. Turner, Deloraine; one from A. W. Smith to P. Fargey, Manitou; a bull and heifer to T. O. Davis, Prince Albert; two Galloway bulls from D. McCrae to Dunmore, and two Polled Angus from Jas. Bowman for the Gordon Cumming ranch.

Wm. Stephen, Virden, writes: "Enclosed find renewal for my Nor'-West Farmer. Could not do without it."

GARDEN AND FORESTRY.

Dwarf Juneberry.

From the Report of the Horticulturist of the Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa.

The common Juneberry or shadbush (*Amelanchior Canadensis*) grows wild over a large area of the country. Under ordinary conditions it reaches a height of fifteen to twenty-five feet. In the North-western States and in Western Canada dwarf varieties appear bearing fruit of edible size, and sufficiently good in quality to make it appreciated by the residents of those sections. Three or four varieties have been named and introduced. Among them we have "Improved Dwarf," "Success," "Osage," and "Gardner." Thus far, there has been very little difference in the size or appearance of the fruit from these bushes, although the fruit is generally larger than the uncultivated types. This illustration is from a photograph taken of fruit produced by a plant in nursery row, at the Central farm.



Dwarf Juneberry.

The fruit is very attractive in appearance, and quite palatable. Its resemblance to huckleberries applies to the flavor as well as the appearance. Large, well-ripened berries are richer and sweeter than blueberries.

In season, the fruit follows strawberries, coming in with currants. It ripens unevenly in the cluster, which in my opinion, is one of its chief weaknesses, as in picking it is not so easy to select only the ripest berries, as may be done with raspberries, nor can the whole raceme be picked at once as may be done with currants.

It seems more than probable that for the Northwest and Manitoba these improved dwarf forms will be much appreciated, and it is not improbable that they may be found useful in eastern Ontario and Quebec. It should be said that the birds appreciate Juneberries quite as much as they do cherries, so that unless grown in large quantities or protected with bird netting, the owner is likely to have his returns considerably lowered by these robbers.

One hour a day persistently devoted to one thing will yield a large increase at the year's end.—John Stuart Blackie.

Window Plants.

Richard Alston, the well-known Winnipeg gardener, gave a pointer before the Horticultural Society there, which others might profit by. He said: "The dryness of the air and the high temperature of most dwelling houses in this country causes the moisture to evaporate very rapidly from plants, and as the air is so dry, it is essential that plenty of moisture be supplied, although it is quite possible to overdo the watering. A very good plan is to have a shallow pan, about an inch deep, made the size of the window sill, if possible, the plants to rest on an inverted flower pot saucer, so that the water would percolate up through the porous earthenware, thus furnishing a regular supply of moisture and at the same time keeping the flower pots from becoming dry and hot, to the destruction of the small root fibres on the inside. It is just as great a mistake to water too often as too seldom. No set rule can be laid down as to 'how often,' as it depends upon other conditions so largely. Experience will soon teach a careful observer." Any other saucer but an earthenware one would fail

from the winter-covered that we can safely advise all growers of this wholesome fruit to cultivate them in this way."

Mr. Bedford also says: "The past winter has been exceptionally favorable for perennial flowers, and all varieties have come through in fine condition. Of those that have been tested for several years, the following are deserving of special mention on account of their flowering qualities and persistence: Perennial Larkspur, *Lychnis Chalcedonica*, Grass Pinks, Day Lilies, German Iris, Tulips, etc. There are now at the Farm nearly 70 varieties of hardy perennial flowers, and every year adds something to our already varied and extensive list."

A bulletin of the Nebraska experimental station gives a curious view of the effects of shelterbelts in that State. It is found by several reliable tests that though such a belt will suck the sap out of a rod or two of the land close to the trees, all the rest of the land within the influence of the belt gets a lot of good and has much more moisture available for crops than can be found outside their influence. South winds, hot and dry, are most dreaded, and the benefit of such shelter is very perceptible. Nearer home there has been a good deal of blowing on light land, and at Indian Head the protection supplied by the shelter belts of the Experimental Farm have had a very marked effect this spring in keeping the soil from blowing away. Outside farms have suffered a good deal in that district from blowing.

Improved Plan of Settlement.

It may be remembered that some time ago Sir William VanHorne suggested a change in the arrangement of the sections of the unsettled west, by which all settlers could have the advantage of meeting at a common centre, where church, school, post-office, blacksmith's shop, store and dairy factory could be located. Since then Mr. Louis Gabriel, St. Charles, has come forward with a proposal which has a good many features to recommend it, and which would not in any way interfere with the present plan. Of course, the great drawback of the present arrangement is the reservation of alternate sections as railroad grants, but that could be modified so as to provide for continuous settlement on the lines suggested by Mr. Gabriel.

Shortly stated, his plan would be to have a graded road each two miles, say east and west. Along this road he would give the settler 160 acres, with one-quarter mile of frontage on the road, and therefore going a mile back. Most of the cultivation would also be done on or near this line, leaving the rear end of the lot as pasture till wanted for cultivation. Assuming now that at the intersection of the east and west with the north and south lines a central position is decided on, we find that within two miles of that centre, and on a good road, there is room for 32 families within easy reach of the conveniences so important in a new settlement. A dairy factory at the same place could be supported with one-fourth the travel needed by any possible modification of the present plan of settlement. The government could control the town site, and, barring the natural obstructions caused by swamps, creeks, etc., there is no possible objection to the plan. Mr. Gabriel will bring his plan under the notice of the Minister of the Interior. The checker-board plan of settlement, as every one knows, has been a source of much loss and inconvenience, and has greatly hindered settlement in the past. Any plan by which those drawbacks can be removed ought to receive favorable consideration.

to act as a conductor of moisture. All house plants should have their foliage washed with water, to which may be added a little soap, about once a week to free them from dust and insects."

Those who read with any care the paper by Mr. Stevenson, on "Small Fruits," may recollect that he pointed out the great extra profit that always followed laying down and covering in fall raspberries and blackcaps. On this point Mr. Bedford writes: "The raspberries on the Farm were at this date (May 3rd) uncovered from their winter quarters, and are an optical demonstration of the advisability of the system of laying down and covering. They have come out in fine condition, and are starting to grow from their terminal bud. With a favorable summer they have every prospect of bearing abundantly. The hybrids, such as the 'Hilborn Black Cap,' which every year if left uncovered are killed to the snow line, had when uncovered their beautiful peach colored pubescens which makes them so attractive. On previous years, by comparative tests of raspberries, 'covered vs. uncovered,' it has been proved by the larger amount of fruit gathered

HOUSEHOLD.

Baby's Gone to School.

The house is very still to-day,
 As if some one were dead;
 No laughter stirs from room to room,
 Grim silence reigns instead.
 Old Kitty slumbers on the rug,
 Trip on an empty stool;
 No one to-day to wake them now—
 Baby's gone to school.

No dolls lie just beneath our step,
 No lady gaily dressed
 Comes switching in the bedroom door,
 Announcing herself our guest.
 Instead, some order is here to-day—
 We can find pen or spool;
 No one about to use them now—
 Baby's gone to school.

For we tied the little bonnet blue
 Under the dimpled chin,
 Pressed many a kiss on the upturned face,
 And tucked the ringlets in.
 Forbidden tears unbidden flowed
 With a prayer for honor's rule;
 A battle of life began to-day,
 When baby went to school.

Washington's Maxims.

A few months after the death of his father, George Washington, who was then 11 years of age, was sent to Westmoreland to reside with his half-brother, Augustus, for the purpose of attending a Mr. Williams' school in the neighborhood. While a pupil of Mr. Williams he maintained the

good character which he had already gained. He soon acquired such a reputation for veracity, impartiality and sound judgment among his schoolmates that he was made umpire in all disputes; and his decision was always satisfactory. Mr. Williams was an excellent teacher, and by him George was instructed in mathematics and in surveying. While studying these branches, he kept a blank book, in which he entered the examples in a fair round hand. The manuscripts occupy several quires of paper, and are remarkable for the care with which they were kept. They also contain what he calls Forms of Writing, such as notes of hand, bills of exchange, bonds, indentures, deeds, mortgages, etc. Then follow selections in rhyme, distinguished for their religious character. But the most interesting and significant part of these books was that which he called "Rules of Behaviour in Company and Conversation." This contained maxims, or rules of conduct, for the government of young persons, drawn from sources which are not known, and arranged with much care. The following is a specimen of these rules, and it may be seen upon what principles certain parts of the character of Washington were formed:

1. Every action in company ought to be with some sign of respect to those present.
2. Be no flatterer.
3. Let your countenance be pleasant; but in serious matters, somewhat grave.
4. Show not yourself glad at the misfortune of another, though he were your enemy.
5. When you meet with one of greater quality than yourself, stop and retire; especially, if it be at a door, or any strait place, to give way for him to pass.

6. They that are in dignity or in office have in all places precedence; but whilst they are young they ought to respect those that are their equals in birth, or other qualities, though they have no public charge.

7. It is good manners to prefer them to whom we speak before ourselves; especially if they be above us, with whom in no sort we ought to begin.

8. Let your discourse with men of business be short and comprehensive.

9. In writing or speaking, give to every person his due title, according to his degree and the custom of the place.

10. Strive not with your superiors in argument, but always submit your judgment to others with modesty.

11. Undertake not to teach your equal in the art himself professes; it savors to arrogance.

12. When a man does all he can, though it succeeds not well, blame not him that did it.

13. Being to advise, or reprehend any one consider whether it ought to be done in public or in private, presently, or at some other time, in what terms to do it; and, in reproving, show no sign of choler, but do it with sweetness and mildness.

14. Take all admonition thankfully, in what time or place soever given; but afterwards, not being culpable, take a time or place convenient to let him know it that gave them.

15. Mock not, nor jest at anything of importance; break no jests that are sharp, biting, and if you deliver anything that is witty and pleasant, abstain from laughing thereat yourself.

16. Wherein you reprove another be unblamable yourself, for example is more prevalent than precepts.

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17. Use no reproachful language against any one; neither curse nor revile.

18. Be not hasty to believe flying reports to the disparagement of any.

19. In your apparel be modest, and endeavor to accommodate nature rather than to procure admiration; keep to the fashion of your equals, such as are civil and orderly, with respect to times and places.

20. Play not the peacock, looking everywhere about you to see if you be well-decked, if your shoes fit well, if your

ing of things you have heard, name not the author always. A secret discover not.

35. Undertake not what you cannot perform, but be careful to keep your promise.

36. Speak not evil of the absent, for it is unjust.

37. Set not yourself at the upper end of the table, but if it be your due, or that the master of the house will have it so, contend not lest you should trouble the company.

38. When you speak of God, or His at-

not, have a sick child upon their hands, and so many, far too many, are helpless in such an emergency.

Remember, don't get rattled. You say you are so scared. Don't get scared, control yourself. Test the child's hands and lips. Has he fever, that is, is his skin dry and hot? If there are fevers in the neighborhood send for the doctor. If not, look at the child's tongue. If it is coated, ten chances to one he has overloaded his stomach and has gastric fever. Keep him quiet, give him a gentle cathartic to remove the undigested food from the bowels, give him a bismuth powder and diet him. If the fever does not break inside of twelve hours, ask a doctor's advice. Above all, be careful of the diet. Boiled milk with lime water, gelatine and broths are all a fever patient needs. Then, if the fever turns during the night, and you must watch a fever patient closely, he will begin to sink. Have a few drops of brandy at hand and give it to stimulate him. More people die at the turn of the fever than ever do with it.

A sore throat will often run into ulcerated or tonsilitis, if neglected. The very best remedy for an incipient sore throat is a slice of fat salt pork bound around the throat. Be watchful of a child with cold. Do not let him run in and out regardless. A few days' caution will save weeks of worry and hosts of doctors' bills. A simple cathartic rids the system of colds.

Few mothers realize the importance of keeping a child's bowels open and free. If that is constantly accomplished, your child will be well most of the time.—Wisconsin Agriculturist.



On the Little Souris, Clifford Vale Farm, Southern Manitoba.

stockings sit neatly, and clothes handsomely.

21. Associate yourself with men of good quality if you esteem your own reputation; for it is better to be alone than in bad company.

22. Let your conversation be without malice or envy, for it is a sign of a tractable and commendable nature; and in all causes of passion, admit reason to govern.

23. Utter not base and frivolous things among grave and learned men; nor very difficult questions or subjects among the ignorant; nor things hard to be believed.

24. Be not immodest in urging your friend to discover a secret.

25. Break not a jest where none takes pleasure in mirth; laugh not aloud, nor at all without occasion. Deride no man's misfortune, though there seem to be some cause.

26. Speak not injurious words neither in jest nor in earnest; scoff at none, though they give occasion.

27. Be not forward, but friendly and courteous; the first to salute, hear and answer; and be not pensive when it is time to converse.

28. Detract not from others; neither be excessive in commending.

29. Go not thither, where you know not whether you shall be welcome or not. Give not advice without being asked, and when desired, do it briefly.

30. Reprehend not the imperfections of others; for that belongs to parents, masters and superiors.

31. Gaze not on the marks or blemishes of others, and ask not how they came. What you may speak in secret to your friend, deliver not before others.

32. When another speaks, be attentive yourself, and disturb not the audience. If any hesitates in his words help him not nor prompt him without being desired; interrupt him not, nor answer him till his speech be ended.

33. Make no comparisons; and if any of the company be commended for any brave act of virtue, commend not another for the same.

34. Be not apt to relate news if you know not the truth thereof. In discours-

tributes, let it be seriously in reverence. Honor and obey your natural parents although they be poor.

39. Let your recreations be manful, not sinful.

40. Labor to keep alive in your breast that little spark of celestial fire, called conscience."

In the Sick Room.

One of the heaviest duties laid upon motherhood is the care of her children

Mrs. Smith (thoughtfully: "I'm afraid I shall have to stop giving Bobby that tonic the doctor left for him." Mr. Smith (anxiously): "Why, isn't he any better?" Mrs. Smith: "Oh, yes! But he has slid down the banisters six times this morning, broken the hall lamp, two vases, a pitcher, and a looking-glass, and I don't feel as though I could stand much more."



Harvesting Scene on the Farm of A. Doig, M.P.P., near Glenboro.

while they are sick. Of course some children are robust, and nothing harms them. Then again, there is the puny delicate child needing constant attention. Between these two extremes there are many children who catch cold through wet feet, who get sore throat from too long exposure to the elements, who overload their stomachs with indigestible food. Mothers who are wise watch their children carefully and avert these sicknesses, but those who do

It is manhood and genuine ability that count in every walk of life.

"Habit" is hard to overcome. If you take off the first letter it does not change "a bit." If you take another you still have a "bit" left. If you take off another the whole of "it" remains. If you take off another it is not "it" totally used up. All of which goes to show that if you wish to be rid of a "habit" you must throw it off altogether.

Stop Yer Kickin'.

Stop yer kickin' 'bout the times,
 Git a hustle on you ;
 Skirmish 'round and grab the dimes
 Ef the dollars shun you.
 Croakin' never bought a dress,
 Growlin' isn't in it ;
 Fix your peepers on success,
 Then go in to win it.
 Times is gittin' good agin—
 Try to help them all you kin.

Don't sit 'round with hanging lip,
 That is sure to floor you ;
 Try to git a better grip
 On the work before you.
 Put some ginger in yer words
 When you greet a neighbor,
 Throw your troubles to the birds,
 Git right down to labor.
 An' you'll notice ev'ry day
 Things is coming right your way.

Stop yer kickin', get a hold
 Of the wheel and turn it ;
 You kin never handle gold
 'Less you try to earn it.
 Brush the cobwebs from your eyes,
 Stop your blam'd repinin',
 An' you'll notice that yer skies
 Allus'll be shinin'.

If you hain't the nerve to try,
 Sneak away somewhere an' die.

A Nation's Strength.

At a recent institute held down in Ohio, a farmer's wife had this to say : The strength of the nation lies in the morals of the people. Manners are the outgrowth of morals. The school moulds character ; the necessity of proper training is apparent to all. Moral as well as intellectual training must be given. Many prominent educators are tainted with scepticism because of a purely intellectual education. The banishment of the Bible is responsible for much of this condition of affairs. So far no uniform system for teaching morals has been successfully adopted.

Early impressions are most lasting. Many children would never know the benefits of discipline if neglected in the schools. There is danger of the spread of impurity and vice through the seeds sown among school children, parents can help the teachers in preventing such a harvest. The school is a miniature state, lawlessness must not be incubated. Some one has said that "true politeness is real kindness really expressed." The teacher that can induct these principles is the one which Boards of Education should employ. The aim of the school is not, as some would think, the study of books alone, but that development of mind and heart which results in the making of character.

Bereaved.

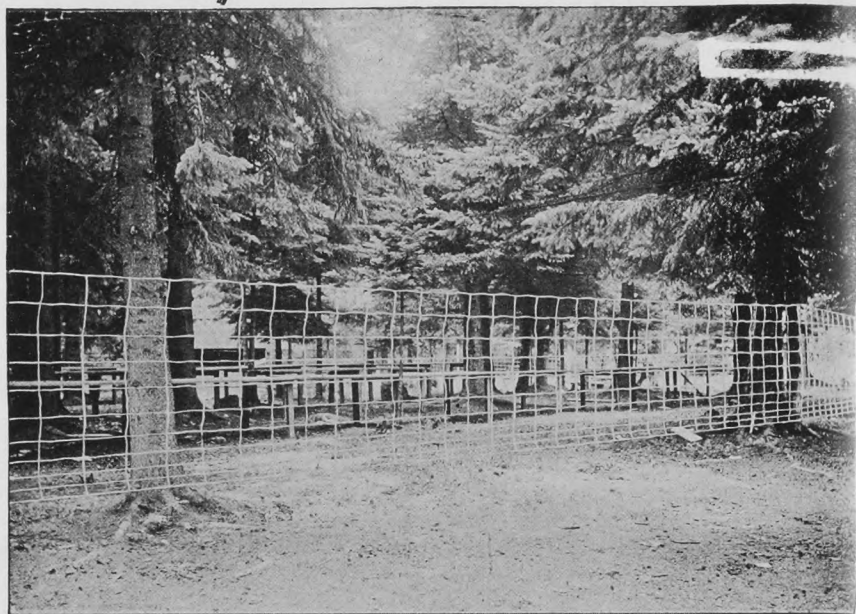
Let me come in where you sit weeping.
 Aye,
 Let me who have not any child to die
 Weep with you for the little one whose
 love
 I have known nothing of.

The little arms that slowly, slowly loosed
 Their pressure round your neck, the hands
 you used
 To kiss—such arms, such hands, I never
 knew.
 May I not weep with you ?

Fain, would I be of service, say something
 Between the tears that would be comfort-
 ing.

But, ah, so sadder than yourselves am I
 Who have no child to die !

James Whitcomb Riley.



ABERDEEN PARK, RENFREW, ONT.

If you are interested in fences, write to THE RATHBUN COMPANY, Winnipeg, Man., and they will send you some interesting reading matter, containing a large number of illustrations. Free.

Alston's Great \$1.00 Plant Collections.

Any one of the following Collections sent post paid on receipt of \$1. The selections of varieties in the following Collections must be left to me ; or I will send any six of the following Collections for \$5.00 :

Collection A.—6 Geraniums, 6 Fuchsias, 4 Foliage Plants, 2 Begonias. All kinds.

Collection B.—6 Begonias, 3 Fuchsias, 3 Geraniums, and 6 plants for hanging baskets.

Collection C.—3 Heliotropes, 3 Foliage Plants, 3 Roses, 3 Chrysanthemums, 2 Ferns.

Collection D.—3 Abutilons, 3 Ivy-Leaf-Geraniums, 3 Coleus, 2 Calla Lily, 2 Oxalis, 4 Begonias.

Collection E.—20 Handsome Coleus, all different.

Collection F.—20 Beautiful Plants for hanging baskets.

Collection G.—20 Choice Foliage Plants ; all different.

Collection H.—50 Bedding Plants, leading varieties.

Collection I.—25 House Plants, every one distinct.

Collection J.—20 Climbing Plants, suitable for trellis porches, verandahs, etc.

Collection K.—20 Choice Geraniums.

Collection L.—20 Choice Begonias.

Collection M.—20 Choice Fuchsias.

Collection N.—20 Choice Carnations.

Collection O.—20 Choice Chrysanthemums.

Collection P.—20 Choice Tea Roses.

Collection Q.—4 Palms, each one different.

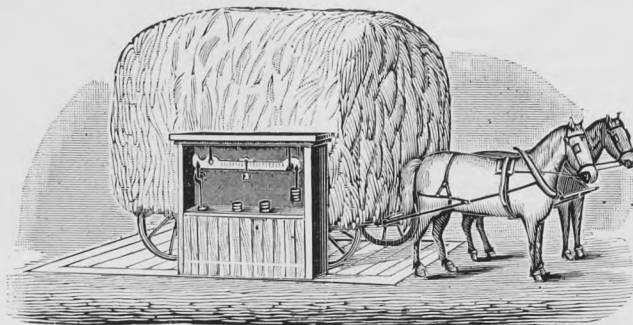
R. ALSTON, Royal Greenhouse and Seed Establishment, WINNIPEG, MAN.
 1440

GURNEY'S

SCALES.

SCALES.

SCALES.



We make all classes and styles of Scales, from the largest Railway Track Scale to the finest Letter Scale. We also make a special Farmers' Platform Scale, 1,200 lbs. Ask your dealers for it.

THE GURNEY STOVE AND RANGE CO., LTD.,
 WINNIPEG.

Feed Value of Bran.

The question is asked, whether the bran from the roller mill process of grinding is as rich feed as that from old-fashioned methods. This is one of the most practical questions to which our Dominion expert, Mr. Shutt, could turn his attention, and it can at present only be answered in an indefinite way. In a bulletin just issued by the Ontario Agricultural College on the feeding of dairy cows, it is stated that roller process bran contains one-fifth more digestible protein (the most valuable constituent in it) than there is in stone-ground flour, but there is ample room for revision of this estimate. There are in reality three coats, some analysts would say five, outside of the true wheat grain. The outer coat is of little more value than straw, because much the same in its nature. Modern milling skill and science can peel off this skin so exactly as to leave little feeding value. The inner coats are more nutritious. In the old stone mills the wheat, after being dressed and cleaned, was ground between two stones, and the meal produced therefrom was separated by means of silk gauze dressing machines usually into flour products, viz., flour, middlings, pollard, and bran; but sometimes further divisions were made. In breaking up the grain in the millstones all the four products were brought together on the dressing machine, and, as a natural consequence, could not be perfectly separated one from another. At the same time the cereal cells were broken, and the cereal became mixed with the flour. It may be as well, now that the question has been raised to go pretty fully into the matter of wheat composition. The London (Eng.) Corn Circular says:—A grain of wheat can be divided into six parts, viz., (1) the outer skin, (2) the middle skin, (3) the inner skin, or cereal cells containing cereal, (4) the germ, (5) gluten cells, (6) starch granules. The first three parts and the germ go to make bran, middlings and pollard, and the last two or endosperm are all that white flour contains. The first or outer skin is composed chiefly of fibre. Its main use consists in its exciting mechanical action in the stomach, and, if that organ is healthy, this results in better digestion. The second and third skins contain a quantity of salts and acids. These are most essential as food, being bone, hair and teeth producers; in addition, the third skin or cereal cells contain an active ferment called cereal. It is this cereal which, when the grain of wheat is planted in the ground, and sufficient heat and moisture have been generated, acts upon the starch granules, and converts them into food for the young embryo or growing plant. When the flour meal is being made into bread, it is also this ferment which acts upon the starch granules and converts them into chemical sugar (dextrin), and so renders the bread more digestible. The germ is particularly rich in oil, nitrogenous matter, phosphoric acid, and a considerable quantity of diastatic ferment. The nitrogenous matter contained in the germ amounts to thrice the proportion present in the whole grain of wheat. This nitrogenous matter contains little or no tenacious gluten. The gluten cells form a complete network through the grain, and these cells are much thicker near the skins, and get finer and finer as they approach the centre of the grain. The gluten cells are chiefly composed of nitrogenous matter. They can be separated from the starch of the flour by making a little flour into dough with water, and then gradually washing the starch out by means of a stream of water. If this is carefully done a greyish-yellow, tough and elastic mass is left, and this substance is called gluten. The starch granules form the bulk of the flour and meal produced from a grain of

wheat, and are the heat producers. Thus we have, in a grain of wheat, materials for bone, hair, and teeth forming, flesh forming and heat producing.

Professor Blount, a recent American writer on wheat composition, says:—The wheat grain is made up of bran, gluten, starch, gum, and sugar. The bran consists of three layers; the first or outside covering being made up of scales set close together. The next layer or true skin is a very light and thin tissue; the next consists of pointed vessels composed of uniform cells connected together like strings of beads. The bran then, taken as a whole, is a colorless, light and spongy tissue or bundles of tissues amounting to about 3 per cent. of the grain.

Under the bran is found the episperm, or outer coat of the seed, consisting of very small cells and two coloring matters—one a pale yellow and the other orange yellow; hence come all the varieties known in commerce as white, red and amber grain. The next coat or layer is a very thin tegument, colorless and brittle, and is the covering of the embryonic membrane, which is only an expansion of the germ

germ is now removed from the grain before milling by the new process to prevent its discolored flour.

L. S. Safford, of Kelso, N. D., is again urging farmers to use a light harrow on their wheat when the crop weeds are pointing through the ground. He says that if the land was too soft when the seed was put in, part of the wheat would be torn out and look ragged, but the extra stooling that takes place soon evens up the crop. Where the seed bed is the right firmness, and the harrow teeth not too long, very little wheat will tear out. He found that on good land he could sow 12 inches apart in the seed rows, and have about as good crops as with six inches, but follows the six-inch gauge as a rule. He has no faith in seeding across as well as along the land; it is mere waste of time and seed. He harrows sometimes twice or thrice over the same ground, and finds it pays to do so. Some of The Farmer's readers harrow, some do not. We shall be glad to have notes from their experience this year. Do it always on a dry day.



Picnic Scene on the Farm of Peter Rae, South of Manitou.

or embryo at the small end of the grain. Under this tissue lies the endosperm or albumen, containing the gluten and starch, soluble and insoluble albuminoids—the real elements of good flour. These are the most interesting parts of the grain, as the first is one of the depots of the plastic aliments; the second, agents capable of dissolving these ailments during germination, of determining their absorption in the digestive organs of animals, and of producing in the dough a decomposition strong enough to make the bread dark. The endosperm or floury portion of the grain is composed of large glutinous cells under and among which are found the layers of starch, the centre containing the least gluten and the most starch, which, when ground gives, after the first bolting, the very fine flour that is poorest in gluten and will not rise when baked, owing to the want of consistency. Dough made of it breaks off short when pulled out, and it will not "take water" so readily as the other. The next layer of starch cells around the central portion is richer in gluten and the third layer the richest, lying, as it does, next to the embryonic membrane. Owing to its yellow color the

Straight from the Mighty Bow this truth is driven:

"They fail, and they alone, who have not striven."

Fly far, O shaft of light, all doubt redeeming,

Rouse men from dull despair and idle dreaming.

High Heaven's evangel be, gospel God-given:

"They fail, and they alone, who have not striven."

Jas. Macallister, Moffat, writes: "The Nor'-West Farmer is a grand paper. I would not be without it."

THAT WONDERFUL CHURN.

I want to add my testimony to the rest of those that have used the Lightning Churn. It does all that is claimed for it; you can churn easily in one minute and get a larger percentage more butter than with the common churns. I never took the agency for anything before, but so many of my neighbors wanted churns that I ordered thirty and they are all gone. I think in a year every farmer will have a Lightning Churn, in fact they cannot afford to be without one as they make so much more butter and a good little bit of money can be made in every township selling these churns. By writing to J. F. Casey & Co., St. Louis, Mo., U. S. A., you can get circulars and full particulars about the churn.

A Pointer
FOR
Winnipeg
Industrial
Exhibition

IF YOU WANT
SUCCESS
USE
HERBAGEUM.

Send for a Pamphlet to
THE BEAVER MFG. CO., GALT, ONTARIO.

1865

MANITOBA...

Offers exceptional advantages to the home-seeker, whether
Farm Laborer, Dairyman, Stockman or Wheat-Grower.
There never has been a more favorable time than the present for settlers to locate.

SOME ELOQUENT FACTS:

25 YEARS AGO the chief products of Manitoba were the furs of wild animals. TO-DAY these products are Wheat, Cattle, Butter, Cheese.

IN 25 YEARS

The population increased from 12,000 to 200,000 ; the land under cultivation from 10,000 acres to 2,000,000 acres ; the number of schools from 16 to 982.

EVEN IN A SINGLE DECADE

The results are no less remarkable, as may be seen from the following figures :

GRAIN PRODUCED.

	1885.	1895.
Wheat	7,429,440 bus.	41,776,038 bus.
Oats	6,364,263 bus.	22,555,733 bus.
Barley	1,113,481 bus.	5,645,036 bus.
Total	14,907,184 bus.	59,975,807 bus.

Increase in ten years, 45,068,623 bushels.

The area of Wheat, Oats and Barley under crop was :

In 1885	566,228 acres.
In 1895	1,722,773 acres.

Increase, 1,166,545 acres.

The Province has a municipal system which is simple, economical and efficient. Taxation in all parts is therefor reduced to a minimum. Lands can be bought in nearly every district, on easy terms of payment. Prices range from \$2.50 per acre upward. FREE Homesteads are still available in some parts of the Province. A complete list of these lands will be furnished on application to the Department of Agriculture and Immigration.

Full information, maps, etc., may be had on application to

THOS. GREENWAY -

Minister of Agriculture and Immigration, WINNIPEG, MAN.,

Or to W. D. SCOTT, Manitoba Immigration Agent, 30 York St., Toronto.

1908

SMOKE
MYRTLE NAVY

SEE
T&B
IN

GILT LETTERS
ON EACH PLUG AND PACKAGE.
NONE OTHER GENUINE.

THE GEO. E. TUCKETT & SON COMPANY, LTD., HAMILTON.

The Canadian Northwest.

SUMMARY OF HOMESTEAD REGULATIONS.

All even-numbered sections of Dominion lands in Manitoba or the Northwest Territories, excepting 8 and 26, which have not been homesteaded, reserved to provide wood lots for settlers, or for other purposes, may be homesteaded by any person who is the sole head of a family, or any male over eighteen years of age, to the extent of one quarter section of 160 acres, more or less.

ENTRY.

Entry may be made personally at the local land office for the district in which the land to be taken is situate, or if the homesteader desires, he may, on application to the Minister of the Interior, Ottawa, or the Commissioner of Dominion Lands, Winnipeg, receive authority for some one to make the entry for him. A fee of \$10 is charged for an ordinary homestead entry; but for lands which have been occupied an additional fee of \$10 is chargeable to meet inspection and cancellation expenses.

HOMESTEAD DUTIES.

The settler is allowed six months after entry, within which to go into residence, after which he is required to reside upon and cultivate his homestead for a period of three years, during which he may not be absent more than six months in any one year without forfeiting his entry.

APPLICATION FOR PATENT

may be made at the end of the three years, before the local agent, or the homestead inspector. Before making application for patent the settler must give six months' notice in writing to the Commissioner of Dominion Lands, at Winnipeg, of his intention to do so. When, for convenience of the settler, application for patent is made before a homestead inspector, a fee of \$5 is chargeable.

INFORMATION.

Newly arrived immigrants will receive at any Dominion Lands Office in Manitoba or the Northwest Territories information as to the lands that are open for entry, and from the officers in charge, free of expense, advice and assistance in securing lands to suit them; and full information respecting the land, timber, coal and mineral laws, and copies of these Regulations, as well as those respecting Dominion Lands in the Railway Belt in British Columbia, may be obtained upon application to the Secretary of the Department of the Interior (Immigration Branch), Ottawa; the Commissioner of Immigration, Winnipeg, Manitoba, or to any of the Dominion Lands or Immigration Agents in Manitoba or the Northwest Territories.

N. B.—In addition to Free Grant Lands, to which the regulations above stated refer, thousands of acres of most desirable lands are available for lease or purchase from railroad and other corporations and private firms.

CHEAP RAILROAD RATES FOR SETTLERS.

A settler from the United States intending to take up and settle on farm land in Manitoba or the Canadian Northwest Territories, in order to secure the lowest transportation rates, should obtain a certificate from a Canadian Northwest Land Settlement Agent, purchase a ticket to the nearest point on the Canadian Pacific Railway, and on arrival there present his certificate, in exchange for which he will be issued for himself and any member of his family accompanying him, as enumer-

ated on certificate, a ticket to his destination in the Canadian Northwest at a rate of about one cent per mile. (This applies to all points except Vancouver, Huntingdon and Revelstoke, B. C., from which places the rate is two cents per mile.)

Should such settler, after acquiring land, desire to return for his family he will be accorded a similar rate returning.

Information as to special reduced rates on settlers' effects in carloads, or less than carloads, will be given on application to the Settlement Agent, or any Agent of the Canadian Pacific Railway.

SETTLERS' EFFECTS—DUTY FREE.

Item No. 766 of the Canadian Customs Tariff, making Settlers' effects free of duty, read as follows:—

"Wearing apparel, household furniture, professional books, implements, and tools of trade, occupation or employment, which the settler has had in actual use for at least six months before removal to Canada, musical instruments, domestic sewing machines, live stock, carts and other vehicles and agricultural implements in use by the settler for at least one year before his removal to Canada, not to include machinery, or articles imported for use in any manufacturing establishment, or for sale; provided that any dutiable article entered as settlers' effects may not be so entered unless brought with the settler on his first arrival, and shall not be sold or otherwise disposed of without payment of duty, until after two years' actual use in Canada; provided also that under regulations made by the Minister of Customs, live stock when imported into Manitoba or the Northwest Territories by intending settlers, shall be free, until otherwise ordered by the Governor-in-Council."

CUSTOMS REGULATIONS.

Customs regulations regarding live stock for Manitoba and the Northwest Territories, brought in under the "Settlers' Effects" clause of the tariff.

A settler taking up 160 acres of land in Manitoba or the Northwest Territories may bring in free of duty the following stock, viz.—

If horses only are brought in (1 to each 10 acres) 16 allowed.

If cattle only are brought, 16 allowed.

If sheep only are brought in (1 to each acre) 160 allowed.

If swine only are brought in (1 to each acre) 160 allowed.

If horses and cattle are brought in together, 16 allowed.

If sheep and swine are brought in together, 160 allowed.

If horses, cattle, sheep and swine are brought in together, the same proportions as above are to be observed. According to the quantity of land taken up, the number of animals admitted, on the above basis, will vary in different cases.

In order to meet the cases of intending settlers arriving at the frontier with their live stock, and not having selected their homestead or other holding, it is provided that only the number of animals above mentioned for a homestead of 160 acres, can be permitted to pass beyond the boundary, free of duty, with each intending settler.

If the settler brings with him more than that number of stock, and states his intention of taking up sufficient land to justify the free entry of such greater number, he must pass a regular entry for duty for all the stock in excess of the number applicable to a homestead. But so soon as he lodges with the collector at port of entry documentary evidence showing that he has taken up such greater quantity of land, such evidence will immediately be forwarded to the Customs Department with refund claim paper, on receipt of which the duty so paid will be refunded.

WHO TO APPLY TO WHEN YOU GET THERE.

The Government has land offices, with agents in charge, at the following places:—

IN MANITOBA.

At Winnipeg, Brandon, Minnedosa and Lake Dauphin.

IN THE NORTHWEST TERRITORIES.

At Estevan, Regina, Yorkton, Prince Albert, Battleford, Lethbridge, Calgary, Red Deer, Wetaskiwin and Edmonton.

IN BRITISH COLUMBIA.

At Kamloops and New Westminster.

The following officials, however, are specially charged with the care and guidance of incoming settlers, who are invited to avail themselves freely of their services, viz.:—

MR. W. F. McCREARY, Commissioner of Immigration, Winnipeg, Manitoba.

MR. C. W. SPEERS, Brandon, Man.

MR. C. W. SUTTER, Calgary, Alberta.

MR. THOMAS BENNETT, Edmonton, Alberta.

When you are weak, tired and lifeless, you need to enrich and purify your blood with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

Pincher Creek, Alta., April 30, '97.

MR. M. MAW, Winnipeg.
I have this day received baskets of eggs (turkey and hen) as you state in your letter of the 26th. They arrived in good condition, not one being damaged. Thanks very much for your care in packing. Yours truly, KETTLES & Co.

By a simple system of registered numbers Messrs. Tuckett & Son can tell which of their workmen manipulated any particular plug of their "T & B" tobacco, if the caddy which contained it is known. Should any imperfection be found in any plug, therefore, they can at once single out any workman from among their 400 hands—who is responsible for it. This system works so thoroughly that the complaints do not average one for every 200,000 plugs turned out.

GOOD FOR ENLARGED TENDONS.

"THE LAWRENCE-WILLIAMS CO.,
Cleveland, O.

The bottle of Caustic Balsam you so kindly sent me in November, '96, I have used on my horse for enlarged tendon and found it to work to my entire satisfaction, and would recommend it to all horse men instead of using the firing irons, as it has even a better result.—R. O'SHAUGHNESSY & Co., St. John N.B."

WOMEN AS WELL AS MEN CAN MAKE MONEY.

I have heard several people complaining of hard times, but I can't understand it as I have been doing so nicely. About six months ago I took the agency for W. Baird & Co., Sta. A., Pittsburg, Pa., to sell their "Lightning Butter Maker" in this county. I have just done splendidly with it and am making \$38 a week selling them. It is a simple arrangement and is worked very easy. You fasten it onto the kitchen table and the butter is made in three minutes. The color is nice and yellow, and then you can make much more than by the old style. All farmers recognize the advantages of the new invention, and immediately order one after seeing it work. Agents can make lots of money selling them by just showing them to the farmers' wives. They sell at a reasonable price, and anyone can make as much money as I do, and not have to work hard either. Write for particulars to Dep't 67 of the above company, and they will give you a start in business.

A WOMAN AGENT.

"WHERE DOCTORS DISAGREE."

There has been a great deal of disagreement from time to time about the therapeutic value of sarsaparilla. In the main, authorities deny any particular medical value to the plant. "It's just an old wife's remedy," they say. And in the main they are right. There are about a dozen varieties of sarsaparilla, scattered through various countries, and of this dozen only one has any real curative power. So a man whose experience might be confined to the eleven other varieties might honestly say there was little value in them. The only one valuable sarsaparilla is found in Honduras, C.A. Monardes, a physician of Seville, records the introduction of sarsaparilla into Spain as a result of the Spanish discoveries of the New World, between 1536 and 1545. But the root did not accomplish much. But he adds, "a better sort soon after came from Honduras." It is this "better sort" that is used exclusively in Ayer's Sarsaparilla. And it is the use of this "better sort" that has given Ayer's Sarsaparilla prominence over all other varieties by reason of its wonderful cures of blood diseases. Send for the Curebook, a "story of cures told by the cured." Free. Address J. C. Ayer Co., Lowell, Mass.

FREE FARMS

FOR MILLIONS.



200 MILLION ACRES

Wheat and Grazing Lands for Settlement in Manitoba
and the Canadian North-West.



Deep soil, well watered, wooded, and the richest in the world ; easily reached by railways. Wheat : Average 30 bushels to the acre, with fair farming. The Great Fertile Belt : Red River Valley, Saskatchewan Valley, Peace River Valley, and the Great Fertile Plains. Vast areas, suitable for grains and grasses, largest (yet unoccupied) in the world. Vast mineral riches : Gold, silver, iron, copper, salt, petroleum, etc., etc. Immense Coal Fields. Illimitable supply of cheap fuel.

The Canadian Government gives FREE FARMS of 160 ACRES to every male adult of 18 years, and to every female who is head of a family, on condition of living on it ; offering independencies for life to everyone with little means, but having sufficient energy to settle. Climate healthiest in the world.

For information, not afforded by this publication, address :—

THE SECRETARY,

Department of the Interior, Ottawa, Canada.

[Mark envelope "Immigration Branch."]

THE COMMISSIONER OF IMMIGRATION,

WINNIPEG, MANITOBA.

Or to the Agent whose name and address are stamped on the cover of this publication.

Immigration Halls are maintained by the Government at Halifax, Quebec, Winnipeg, Lake Dauphin, Brandon, Prince Albert, Calgary, Red Deer and Edmonton, in which shelter is afforded to newly arrived Immigrants and their families, and every attention is paid to their comfort, FREE OF CHARGE.